PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,938—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1892.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

| | Per Doz. Rs. A |
|---|---|
| Pall Mall, 11 years old | 40 0 |
| Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle | 35 8 |
| Heart Bottle | 33 12 |
| O. B. | 25 0 |
| Glentromie | 29 4 |
| Ben-Tor (cheapest) | 20 4 |

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W.D.G. Worcester | 31st Dec. 1893. |
| †* ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 7th Jan. |
| B.I. VALETTA | 4919 | 1000 | R. F. Brisoce | 14th ,, |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st ,, |
| B.I. PEKIN | 3908 | 750 | E. Street | 28th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Feb. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 11th ,, |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 18th ,, |
| B.I. VICTORIA | 6288 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 25th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 18th ,, |

Tuesday 5 p.m.

Ex. M. PENINSULAR 5045 1200 A. C. Loggin 21st March. Saturday

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 25th March. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 1st April. |
| B.I. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 8th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 15th ,, |

Tuesday 5 P.M.

Ex. M. PESHAWUR 3927 750 J. F. Jephson 18th April. Saturday.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 22nd April. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 29th ,, |
| B.I. VICTORIA | 6288 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 6th May. |

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to Chinna.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

11th Jan. 26th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.**

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Jan. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,070 | 750 | 1st Feb. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | G. Mariani | 3,192 | 500 | 22nd Jan. |
| ORION | G. Wallusching | 2,832 | 500 | 22nd Feb. |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | G. Nicolich | 4,400 | 350 | 8th Jan. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 22, 1892.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

**BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.**

| Vessels. | Tons | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | 5,500 | C. Hillcoat | 12th Jan.'93 |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 22, 1892.

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA**

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 15, 1892

**THOS. COOK AND SON,**

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbooks of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)**

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 31st December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1892. Agents.

**KING, KING & Co.,**

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

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DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

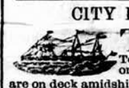
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

**CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.**



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 4th January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd. Dec. 1892.

**WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.**

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**GENT'S FELT HATS.**

FOR STYLES UP TO DATE.

HIGH QUALITY. | LOW PRICES.

HATTERS HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

દેપળા શેકમાહમની ફુો.

i. e. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

**NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.**

**TREACHER & CO., LD.,**

HAVE ON VIEW A MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

**'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,**

COMPRISING

**JEWELLERY**

Of all Descriptions in the most Novel and Tasteful Designs.

AND

**ELECTRO-PLATE,**

Including all the Novelties of the Season.

**NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND NOVELTIES IN ZYLONITE,**

And a large variety of other articles, all selected as appropriate Gifts for the

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASONS.

All the above are to be seen in the Company's Show Rooms at Bombay, and all who can are recommended to pay them a visit before ordering elsewhere.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

**UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.**

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
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9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
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☞ TO SMOKERS.

**TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S**

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

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**C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,**

AGENTS FOR

**S. HALEY & SON, LIMITED,**

CLECKHEATON.

MAKERS OF CARDCLOTHING FOR WOOLLEN, WORSTED COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.

DAVID SHAW & Co., Manchester, Oil Refiners and Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., LONDON, S. E., Celebrated Double and Single Leather Belting, Roller Skins Picking Bands, &c.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM

**C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,**

12, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other Firm trading under the same or similar name.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 499 High Holborn, LONDON.

**APPROVED WATCHES.**

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

**NICKEL SILVER—**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action | 15 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement | 25 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement | 45 |

**SILVER—**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved | 50 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case | 55 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case | 60 |
| PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription | 85 |
| ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance | Rs. 75 and 95 |

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

**MARCKS AND CO., LD.,**

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**REMNANTS.**

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AN ACCUMULATION OF REMNANTS OF COTTON DRESS AND WOOLEN MATERIALS.

GRENADINES!
RUSSIA NETS!
LININGS!

**RIBBONS! LACES! EMBROIDERY!**

FLANNELS,
CRETONNES,
ART MUSLINS.

TWEEDS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELETTES.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,**

47, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

**THACKER & CO., LD.**

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.

CLEARANCE BARGAINS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

**WILL REMOVE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,**

AND WITH A VIEW TO

**REDUCTION IN STOCK.**

BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER

**CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.**

For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as

FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.

This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

**THACKER & COMPANY, LD.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

**CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,**

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

| NON PLUS ULTRA. | Rs. a. | FIRST QUALITY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine | 5 0 | No. 7 Small, for Ladies | 3 8 |
| „ 1 Large „ „ | 5 12 | „ 5 Medium | 4 0 |
| | | „ 4 Large | 4 12 |
| | | „ 6 Largest | 5 8 |

**D. MACROPOLO,**

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
9TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
INSTANTANEOUS AND COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, "ALADDIN,"
Miss VERA PATEY as ALADDIN.
"A SNATCH OF GRACE BEYOND THE RULES OF ART"
BRIGHT AND CATCHY MUSIC.
LAUGHABLE, ECCENTRIC DANCES.
SCREAMING TOPICAL ILLUSIONS
Laughter Reigns Supreme !!!
THE G RGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE FUNNY HARLEQUINADE.
NOTICE.
For the Convenience of Parents
A SPECIAL ILLUMINATED
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 2nd, 1893.
There will be no Evening Performance on this date.
Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
Children Half-price to all Seats. Native Servants in cha ge of Children Half-price.
SCHOOLS BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
PLAN NOW O EN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
THE FAVORITE OPERA
'LA MASCOTTE.'
THE WILLARD CO'S ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 28th December, 1892.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 546 OF 1890.
HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, but at present temporarily residing in Scinde, by his duly constituted Attorney HAJI ESMAIL HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ADAM, also of Bombay Kutchi Memon Mahomedan, at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in Her Majesty's Jail in Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
EBRAHIM HAJI JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.
AND
SUIT No. 711 OF 1889.
EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJI ADAM ABDOOLLATIFF BALADINA, both of Bombay Cutchee Memons Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA.....Defendants.
WHEREAS by an order made by the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE STARLING, on the 24th November, 1892, it was ordered (among other things) that R. D. Setna, the Receiver appointed herein, should be and he was thereby authorized to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION the properties directed to be sold by the decree made in the above Suits, dated the 17th day of October, 1892, and now fully described as follows, namely:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Sewree, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14750 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Currim, on or towards the South by the property of Ardesir Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the East by public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the West by the property of Narrayen Wassoodev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 744, new No. 12737, and now survey No. 2238.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, buildings, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, gardens, plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by Jackeria Road and partly by the property of Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Abdul Latiff Baladina, and on or towards the South by the property of Jahangir Nusserwanji Wadia.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuages, tenement, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Sewree in Town of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, New Survey, No. 12414, containing by admeasurement 829 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised premises from the property of the Jubilee Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the North by a private passage belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or towards the South partly by property in the occupation of lessee and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8450 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12226, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a road, on or towards the East by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.
FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, or being at Worlee, in the Town of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7230 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3025, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the North by a road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece of land, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing 2720 square yards more or less (forming part of a large piece of land admeasuring 7910, square yards) and which piece of land is bounded on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Henry Cleveland.
SEVENTHLY.—All that the undivided 3/4th share in the Inam village Pargna Turf Awoowali, situate in the District of Panvell, in the Colaba Zilla, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed vullud Kazee Maomed Sheriff and several others of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June 1888 in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 84A, at pages 279 to 289 of Vol. 85 of Book No. I.
EIGHTHLY.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and batty fields situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopar, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premjee Purshotam, his wife Mongibai of the one part, and Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 85A, at pages 312 to 320, Volume 62 of Book I.
NINTHLY.—All that the piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town of Bombay, and which said premises are more particularly described in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th day of May, 1888, and made between Joshi Bhimji Hurriram of the one part and Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina of the other part, and registered on the 26th May, 1888, in the sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being registered No. 1624 A, at pages 105 to 119, Volume 267 of Book No I.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties or any of them that they should on or before the 15th day of January, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such right, claims, or charges.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1892.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF THE
D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY,
Under the Direction of MR. JAMES MACMAHON.
BESSIE DOYLE,
The Young and Brilliant Violin *Virtuoso*, from Leipzig Conservatorium.
MISS EDITH MOORE, Prima Donna Soprano.
W. D'ENSEM.
Of the Lyceo Barcelona in his Famous Entertainment "Picture Song and Story."
MR. HENRY HAWKINS, R.A.M.,
Organist and Pianist.
PROFESSOR MARSHALL, Scenoscopic Operator.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
Overture—(Piano, Organ and Bells) "The Emerald," arranged and played by
HENRY HAWKINS, R.A.M.
"Father O'Flynn,"
W. D'ENSEM.
"Sing Sweet Bird"
EDITH MOORE.
Pianoforte Solo—"The Brook" with Scenoscopic Illustrations
HENRY HAWKINS.
Duet—"The Singing Lesson"
EDITH MOORE AND W. D'ENSEM.
Violin Solo—Fantaisie Appassionata (Vieuxtemps).
BESSIE DOYLE.
A Glimpse of the Lowlands of Scotland, with appropriate Music.
"Ora Pro Nobis" Illustrated.
W. D'ENSEM.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
Overture—"Espanola," with Views of the Alhambra.
HENRY HAWKINS.
"How Bill Adams won the Battle of Waterloo."
W. D'ENSEM.
"A World Between."
EDITH MOORE.
Sceneoscopic Statuary.
"The Little Hero" Illustrated.
W. D'ENSEM.
Violin Solo.. "Zigeunerweisen" Ginsy Dance. Sarasate.
BESSIE DOYLE.
Sketch...."The Silver Wedding.....George Grossmith.
W. D'ENSEM.
Humorous Scenic Story:—"Musical Outpourings of the Soul of Herr Von Spoofenbach."
The next Performance will take place
TO-MORROW EVENING,
When there will be a complete Change of Programme.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Military in Uniform usual Concession.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

| | Tons. | Capt. | About |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIAGARA | 3100 | J. MacConochie | 12th Jan. for Plymouth. |
| ETOLIA | 3139 | R. Jones | 19th Feb. " |
| LYCIA | 3139 | McNay | 28th Feb. " |

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m.
CHAIRMAN:—Dr. EWING, Lahore.
SPEAKERS:—{Miss ACKERMANN. Rev. J. H. BATESON, Simla. Rev. A. PARKER, Benares.
ADMISSION FREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 bales grey shirtings.
11 " " dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 " colored prints.
9 " lemon cambrics.
On account of the concerned.
ex. s. s. "Ganges."
6 cases damaged Green Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godowns of Mr. Otto Martin, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Mowjee Soondercje—
28 Pieces of Hard Ivory Centres, 41, 43 inches, weighing about 5½ cwts.

AUCTION SALE OF SOJEE FLOUR.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in godown No. 3, known as Messrs. Volkart's Godowns, by order of Mr. Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.
J A P S / Sun Brand / H J A } 186 Bags, Sojee Flour.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 29, 1892.

WANTED.
WANTED, for the JACOR SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to
S. A. NATHAN,
Superintendent, Mills,
at E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Office, 2, Rampart Row.

WANTED,
FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to
E. MEYNELL,
Mercena, Coorg.

WANTED.
FOR ADEN.—One EUROPEAN HOLDING a MASTER'S or MATE'S Certificate from the Board of Trade to serve as Pilot under the Aden Port Trustees.
Applicants must forward copies of testimonials of service and character.
Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
Age of applicant not to exceed 35 years. Free Quarters and Water.
By Order,
E. BISHOP,
Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer.
Aden, 19th December, 1892.

NOTICE.
THE HOLDER of CURRENCY NOTE No. Q-5 62096 for Rs. 50, Burma Circle, is requested to communicate with Undersigned.
F. WHYMPER,
Offg. Depy. Post Master General, Burma Circle.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.
One Star.....Rs. 32 per doz.
Two " Liqueur ..... " 34 "
Three " do. ..... " 36 "
Five " do. ..... " 40 "
Five " Special do. ..... " 42 "
OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three " ..... " 30 "
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.

| | 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a. |
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| SPARKLING | 36 0 | 39 0 |
| STILL:— | | |
| BODENHEIMER | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| MOSELBLUMCHEN | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | 23 8 | 26 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMLCH | 29 8 | 32 8 |

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CROFT & Co..... Oporto.
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GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS..... Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE ..... Reims.
ARMANDE FRERES ..... Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND..... Cognac.
TOTTENHAM BREWERY ... Tottenham Lager Beer
LOWTON & CARDER ..... London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN ... Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co ... Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS
TO HAND FOR
CHRISTMAS.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.
WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DELWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
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5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. / 4½ Do. do. for 9 months. / 4 Do. do. for 6 months. / 3 Do. do. for 4 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
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4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
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6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.
GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
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FOR SALE.
ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Cance-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.
A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham. Price Rs. 300.
Apply to
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The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Weddings, Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

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"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as o meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

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| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | " " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " " | 100 |
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

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| At age 20 | next birthday | ..... | Rs. | 7 7 | 0 |
| At age 25 | do. | ..... | " | 8 5 | 0 |
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INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£833,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .....£4,673,229 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years .....£3,221,038
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
TRAINING CLASS.
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|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
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# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

An American, named Kevans, was arrested, last night, at Nenagh, in Tipperary, on suspicion of being connected with the Dublin dynamite outrage.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.

General Walter Rice was drowned yesterday, while skating at Inverness.

## TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

The *Times* deprecates the withdrawal of trial by jury in India in the teeth of the very decided movement on the part of the natives against such withdrawal, and in the absence of any demand for it on the part of the unofficial Europeans. The *Times* goes on to say that it is unable to discover in Government statistics any evidence whatever of the defeat of justice resulting from trial by jury; it declares our ideas of personal and political liberty to be identical, and that the withdrawal or restriction of trial by jury is only possible upon the production of indisputable proofs that the system has been so perverted by extraneous influences as to have failed in attaining the primary objects aimed at and rendering their attainment impossible.

## THE PANAMA CANAL CASE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

It is reported that a copying book has been found in the offices of the Panama Canal Company, implicating numerous Senators and Deputies as the receivers of bribes.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The death is announced of Colonel Mackenzie Walter.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 27.

The s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here, at 2 p.m., to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Sunday next.

## THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visits Chittagong in the middle of January to inspect the Settlement Operations.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE JURY SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

The Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State on the jury question shows clearly an hopeless failure of the jury system in Bengal and warmly supports the Provincial Government's action. The despatch concludes :—"We have decided that it would be undesirable in any way to fetter discretion or limit responsibility of the Provincial Government. It appears to us that if local Governments agree to follow analogous principles in selecting classes of offences, which should be tried by jury, no advantage would be gained by reserving a control to our Government. The decision whether any particular district is ripe for application of the system must obviously depend on the minute knowledge of the local circumstances and aptitudes as to which the Provincial Governments alone can be fully informed."

## CRICKET: THE ADMIRAL'S SQUADRON VS. CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

The Admiral's Squadron, playing against the Calcutta Cricket Club, scored 169 runs in their first innings, and 179 for five wickets in their second innings. Calcutta made 289 in their first innings, and the match ended in a draw.

## THE CALCUTTA ART EXHIBITION.

The Calcutta Art Exhibition opened to-day. The pictures are up to the usual average, and English artists are well represented. H. E. the Viceroy's prize for the best picture in the Exhibition is won by Mr. Isaac Benjamin of Bombay; the Society's gold medal for the best figure subject, Mr. Percy R. Croft; the Society's gold medal for best landscape, Mr. William Logsdail; the Society's silver medal for second best figure subject No. 1 Mr. T. C. Gotch; the Society's silver medal for second best landscape, Mr. Oliver Baker; the Society's silver medal for best painting flowers, Mrs. Mary Vernon Morgan, A.R.S.A.; the Society's silver medal for best still life subject, Miss Maud Cruthwell; the Society's silver medal for best head, Mrs. Bouwens; and the Society's silver medal for best pen and ink drawing, Mr. A. C. Chowdry. With the exception of H. E. the Viceroy's gold medal and the silver medal for pen and ink drawing all the Society's medals have gone to English artistes. Thirteen other prizes have been awarded chiefly to natives. Mrs. Andrew Ker gets Sir H. Seymour King's prize for water-colours.

## FIRE ON BOARD THE SHIP DUMBARTON ROCK.

Yesterday a fire broke out on the ship Dumbarton Rock, loaded with jute and gunnies, as she was being towed down the river. The fire originated in an accident to the colza lamp, which the second officer had in the hold, the bottom of which fell out and burning oil falling on the cargo the hold was in flames in a few seconds. It took sixteen hours to extinguish the flames. When it was found that the vessel was completely gutted, it was deemed advisable to submerge her. The cargo was fully insured. When the vessel was swamped, a seaman was drowned. The Captain was not on board at the time, having remained to complete the Customhouse papers, intending to catch her at Diamond Harbour.

## THE CALCUTTA RACES.

Mr. Scott, who rode Mocassin, in the Zeerut Stakes, on Monday, has been disqualified for a year for interfering with Snow, ridden by Major Macdougall, opposite the sand.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The Congress met at 1 p.m., at Lowther Castle, the grounds of which were a broad stretch of canvas, representing the various offices, residences, chambers, and mess-houses for all castes and creeds. The attendance was large, but the ceremonial unassuming and quiet. No fresh ground was gone over by the two speakers, namely, president Bonnerjee and Pundit Bishamber Nath, chairman of the Reception committee. The latter considered himself intoxicated with delight at the excellent attendance in this hall of all nations, and after a two hours' sitting the meeting adjourned till eight to-night, when resolutions will be framed for the next sitting. Whatever may be the feeling within the camp there is certainly no impression outside of what there is even such a thing as a National Congress being held.

## THE DEATH OF MR. C. J. CONNELL.

Mr. C. J. Connell, Collector and Magistrate, Bareilly, died suddenly to-day, of enteric fever. The deceased was an excellent officer, and a good sportsman, only returned to India this winter in good health. His death casts a deep gloom over the province.

## THE ALLAHABAD CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

A great enthusiastic Congress meeting, unequalled and unexperienced up to this time in Mirzapore, took place this afternoon, at Lala Bunshidar's Dharmshala, where Molvi Sarfaraz Ali presided. Raja Ram Lal Sinha addressed the meeting so impressively that many hundreds became converted to Congress principles. He was vociferously cheered.

## THE KACHIN TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

An official press communique says that a telegram received from Captain Graham, a Myook in the Northern Shan States, runs as follows :—Reached north Theinni, on the 15th, and received information that the Kachins were stockaded in five bodies round Theinni; attacked one body of about 150 men on the 16th, three Kachins were killed, and no casualties on our side. Amat Heing Yet Sawbwas, ex-officially said to be heading the rising, was with the body attacked, but has fled. Issued proclamation on the 17th, ordering the Kachins to disperse. The Kachins promised to disperse, and come in. On the 20th they asked for time to spread proclamation; on the 21st two villages were burnt and the Patoolis were fired upon; on the 22nd Theinni was attacked by the Kachins in strong force. The attack was repulsed. No casualties on our side; The Kachins' loss is unknown. Returned to Lashis on the 23rd, leaving Sawbwa with about 4,000 followers collected, The rising is general throughout North Theinni. Maumak and Mougkyet circles are reported totally burnt; and in the Theinni circle twenty-three villages have been burnt.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Latest news from the Chin Hills post states that 150 rifles of the 6th Burma Infantry, under Captain Keary, was established at Pimpi, on the 21st instant. One sepoy was dangerously wounded by the Chins firing into the post on the 21st and another on the 22nd. On the 23rd a party of Chins were surprised, two killed, and eleven wounded. The same day the party, under Lieutenant Geoghegan, was attacked, and he was wounded in the leg. Lieutenant Murray has been sent to Pimpi to replace Lieutenant Geoghegan who was brought into Fort White for treatment. A reconnaissance party, from Kholai, was attacked on the 24th, and one sepoy severely wounded. A Burman coolie was murdered by the Chins, outside the Rawvan post on the 8th. The murderers have been captured, and are under trial.

## THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

The Prime Minister of Nepal arrives here on the 11th January, and will receive a salute of nineteen guns at the Military Cantonment en route, and will be received with guards of honour, wherever possible.

## MR. S. J. TELLERY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

To-day Mr. S. J. Tellery and family left for Bombay, embarking on 1st January for Europe, *en route* to Chicago, to prepare the opening of the exhibition. All staff assistants, workpeople, and numerous friends were assembled at Delhi station to bid him farewell.

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on Dec. 9, says :—The echo of a rumour reaches us from India that Sir Steuart Bayley is destined for the Secretary of State's Council at the next vacancy. Sir Steuart is universally admitted to be a suitable man for the Council, and he will probably join that select body some day, but I am not so sure about the "next vacancy." If the policy, the wholesome policy I would venture to style it, of reducing the number of Councillors is followed up, the next seat vacated will remain vacant. It is gratifying to hear that the Father of the Council, as I suppose he may be called, Sir Henry Rawlinson, is, in spite of his great age, very active, and evidently intends to outlive many of his juniors. No one has ever suggested that he should retire and make way for a younger man; indeed, his resignation would be a great loss to the Council. By the way, among the notable books of the week precedence is given to the biography of a lamented and distinguished member of the Council, if Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff's "brief memoir" of Sir Henry Maine can properly be described as a biography. Sir Mounstuart has done so well what he set himself to attempt that we can only regret that he did not try, as one accomplished critic puts it, to be a little more copious and intimate. Sir Mounstuart declares that Sir Henry Maine had no enemies. This is probably only a *facon de parler*. It cannot be taken, at any rate quite literally. In the worst sense perhaps Sir Henry Maine was different from almost every other man in having no enemies, but he had rivals, and I could name people who were jealous of his position and attainments. With regard to Maine's correspondence with Sir Mount-Stuart when he was the most encyclopædic Under-Secretary of our time the latter writes :—"I have looked through the whole file without finding anything that could be published with advantage to any creature, unless indeed it be a single paragraph—to be taken, no doubt, *cum grano salis*—in which he recounts the fate of a Bengali schoolmaster, who was sent to take charge of a school in the Garo Hills. The experiment, as might have been expected, was not brilliantly successful, for his pupils barred him out the first day and ate him the second." Profound learning evidently is not incompatible with a sense of humour. The volume includes some of Sir Henry Maine's Indian Speeches, selected and edited by his successor in the Legal membership of Council of Mr. Whitley Stokes.

There was a pleasant gathering at the National Liberal Club, on Wednesday evening when the Press Circle, lately formed among the journalists who frequent that temple of luxury and ease, entertained the late staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at a sumptuous banquet. The company numbered upwards of sixty, and all who wished to attend could not be accommodated. Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and formerly editor of the almost-forgotten *Morning Star*, made a suitable and genial chairman. In proposing the toast of the evening, he pointed out that the Press Circle wished to disabuse the minds of the public of the common notion that journalists were invariably men without fixed principles, and that when a paper changed hands (or sides) the responsible writers could be taken over like a piece of office furniture. Mr. E. T. Cook, who succeeded Mr. Stead (not among the guests) in the editorship of the Northumberland Street paper, caused much amusement by his account of the manner in which the journal passed from Mr. Yates Thompson to its present proprietors, whoever they may actually be, and of the unsuccessful efforts made to retain the services of himself and his colleagues. He said he thought his suspicion as to the future policy of the paper was justified by what had since happened. He had been succeeded by a Liberal Unionist, and the present occupant of the editorial chair was a full-blown Conservative (Mr. Cust, M.P.) Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. Cook's right hand man, telegraphed that he was snowed up on the Continent on his way home and could not arrive in time for the dinner, but the News Editor, Mr. W. Hill, was present and also responded. The toast of "The Press Circle" was wittily proposed by a Unionist, Mr. Alfred Milner, the new chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, who, as an old *Pall Mall* man, rejoiced, politics apart, that his former *collaborateurs* had made such a determined stand for principle. The only other toast, that of the chairman, was submitted by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., whose appearance certainly belied the rumours that have been flying about lately as to the state of his health. Mr. Milner had said that he could make an impromptu speech if he received forty-eight hours' notice. Mr. McCarthy, who was suddenly called upon to speak, showed that he could make an eloquent impromptu speech at a moment's notice, but he is a past-master in the art of post-prandial oratory. He gave some interesting reminiscences of the days when he worked under Mr. Russell upon the previously mentioned *Morning Star*, and though himself still a contributor to the Metropolitan Press, spoke very highly of the ability displayed in these days in the management of the Provincial papers, declaring that they are the backbone of English Journalism. Considering that a provincial editor, though a very distinguished one, occupied the chair and that the company included the London correspondents of such papers as the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Birmingham Post*, the *Bradford Observer*, the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Scottish Leader*, the *Dundee Advertiser*, and the *Freeman's Journal* the compliment, albeit a little exaggerated, was well-timed, and apparently gave no offence to the Editor of a big London paper, who was present, supported by the chief member of his brilliant, if somewhat erratic, staff.

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

AN EUROPEAN INFERNO.

It is said that the rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies, the showiest of men, have no sense; and ballroom belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, are very often ditto. Just in the same way one might add that Monaco, one of the most beautiful holiday and health resorts in Europe, is the plague spot of Continental civilisation. Monaco, where the feathery palm trees rise, where the orange ripens under sunny skies, is an *inferno* as repulsive as ever was painted by Dante. Monte Carlo, in the principality of Monaco, is from a moral point of view a pestilential den. And yet how often do we hear Jorkins say, "Lucky dog, Juggings, he's off to Monte Carlo." Jorkins is the more fortunate if he only had the common sense to realise his position. Our comic singers, who adorn the "alls," more or less, rave about "The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo;" our playwrights introduce us to strange versions of life at Monte Carlo; and even our Christmas story spinners make Monte Carlo the locale of some of their romances and reminiscences. I am very anxious that the average Englishman who runs his eyes over this weekly letter should have a fairly sensible idea of Monte Carlo. I do not intend to rave about the beauties of the Riviera, the magnetic attractions of the gilded Casino and the luxuriance of its gardens. That gilt is a pictorial embodiment of wasted wealth, and the rich verdure springs from earth which has too often been soiled by the blood of miserable mistaken men.

LIFE AT MONTE CARLO.

Do not be alarmed, I am not going to lecture you, preach to you, or bore you with any discourse on any *isms*. If you are afraid read no further. Young Captain Donnithorne, so we are told in "Adam Bede," wrote to his London book-seller desiring that for the future he would not send him any book or pamphlet or anything that ended in *isms*. That is one great reason why I avoid *isms*. They frighten people. It may be thought strange that I, a sportsman, should raise my small voice against Monte Carlo. Allow me to say that the difference between a gambler and a sportsman cannot be too frequently insisted upon. The people who patronise Monte Carlo are not sportsmen in the true sense of the word. Folks winter from necessity or choice at Mentone, Hyeres, Nice, St. Raphael, Cannes, Antibes, and other spots in the Riviera. Many of these find their way to the tables at Monte Carlo. There one meets all sorts and conditions of men and women. There are the "smart set" from London town; the holiday makers; the health seekers; the gold seekers; the ingenuous adventurers of both sexes; the knaves and the naif dears; the sharps and the flats. They go to play either roulette or trente-et-guarante—the purest gambling games that ever were invented. To "Phil May's Winter Annual" Mr. F. C. Philips contributes a very interesting sketch of life at Monte Carlo under the title of "My Wilful Wife"—a lady who is so capriciously supreme on her honeymoon tour that she insists on visiting Monte Carlo and playing at the tables. In one passage Mr. Philips says :—"Nothing must surprise you at Monaco. Women who look angels are demons. Men who stake £200 on a single turn of the roulette-ball have not so much to live on for a year; those who look like princes are often couriers out of employment, and those who are princes sometimes look like *chiffoniers*. There is no law of probability in the place where Queen Fortune reigns supreme. You must get rid of all preconceived ideas of social distinction—here there is nothing of the kind. Luck is king at Monaco, and to him only is paid homage. As for the rest—birth, position, titles and beauty—they go for nothing." Such then is the rendezvous of many educated English people, and the resort of some of those who either have been or aspire to be the responsible advisers of Her Majesty. Of such are our rulers. F. C. Philips has no pretensions to a Ministerial portfolio, but he adds :—"Monte Carlo is a charming delightful, salubrious spot, so long as you don't play; but I think that all things considered, Punch's advice of 'Don't' applies as well to a visit there as it does to matrimony." Some of the friends of Emile Zola are confirmed gamblers. They persuaded the eminent French novelist to see the tables at Monte Carlo. Zola watched but he could not participate in the excitement of the gamesters. The "amusement" was to him dull and depressing. Zola condemns gambling as a fatal and solitary passion. Novelists denounce Monte Carlo. Folks who have neither the brains nor the imaginative faculties to write fiction condemn the casino, but Englishmen of light and leading still gamble on. There is hope for a man who is so fatuous as to bet on a game of skill, or even on the merits of men and animals, but there is no hope for the person who stakes his money on a chance over which neither he nor anybody else has control. There is hope for the racing man, but there is no hope for the dice-thrower, the roulette spinner, and the man who plays pure gambling games of cards regularly.

HOW THE CASINO AROSE.

After this somewhat lengthy exordium, I wish to tell you a little about the principality of Monaco. This little strip of territory on the shores of the Mediterranean, has been attached to various neighbouring countries at various times in past centuries. We are not much concerned with its history. It is now under the protection and power of France, and though Monaco has had a ruling prince for centuries, Napoleon III. recognised the claim of independence put forward by Prince Charles, and gave his position a reality, a significance, and an importance which it had never possessed before. This Prince Charles, who died blind, was a very extravagant fellow, and overtaxed his subjects as unconscionably as any Eastern potentate. Not content with that he actually became the general baker of the Principality. Such a prince—impoverished and grasping—readily fell a prey to the schemes of the late Monsieur Blanc, who, with rare prescience foresaw the capabilities of the place. At the time of which I am writing, some 30 years ago, Monsieur Blanc knew the old hotel at Monte Carlo—which served the purposes of an inn, a restaurant, a casino, and a house where gaming was systematically conducted and carried on. Monsieur Blanc saw this; he saw the pending suppression of German gambling hells; and he saw a prince of an independent State with empty coffers. He interviewed the Prince and secured a right to build and carry on a gambling saloon in consideration of paying the prince £16,000 per annum, as well as £6,000 for the public works of the Principality. It was a bold stroke, but so far as M. Blanc and the Prince and his heirs are concerned, it has proved a perfect goldmine, for the casino has maintained the Principality. The receipts have yearly increased by leaps and bounds. The total receipts from the tables in 1891 amounted to £840,000. This sum shows how popular are these tables, and what a powerful attraction they are to the gamblers of Europe. Let me add that the Casino Company still pay £50,000 a year to Prince Albert of Monaco, but he married the daughter of a very rich Parisian banker, and has now no use for this money, which is being expended upon the *cathedral* and other improvements. A sum of £200,000 a year is paid to croupiers, servants, orchestras, the theatre, the police force, the detectives, and in maintaining municipal government, while £10,000 per annum is set aside for the purpose, it is alleged, of subsidising some continental newspapers. Even then there is enough money left to pay the 60,000 shareholders between 40 and 50 per cent. and to systematically augment the reserve fund, which is being accumulated in case the tables should be suppressed and the shareholders should demand payment in full for their vested interests. The concession to the Blanc family does not expire until 1913, but one never knows what may happen. The gambling saloons of Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden were stopped. The Kursaal at Ostend has been closed, and now when complaints are rife as to gambling conveniences at Aix-les-Bains it is impossible to conjecture what may occur.

A BLOT ON THE MAP.

A talented lady has declared that "it is the casino that causes a dozen trains to stop daily at Monte Carlo, that keeps up the palace, the army, the roads, the opera house and the Hotel de Paris. It is the green table that keeps the gardens green and the violins in tune; that has brought 3,000 residents and so many hundred prostitutes to the town: that gives work to a thousand servants, and causes the annual issue of 335,000 tickets." All this is achieved by the most dangerous hell in a tiny Principality. How long will humanity be duped by vain delusions? Fortunes are lost with terrible frequence. Fortunes are rarely made. Whoever wins or loses, the tables always win. How long will the nations of Europe permit such a facility for the demoralisation and pauperisation of people to exist? Monaco is a blot on the map of the Continent.

THE QUEEN'S BUCKHOUNDS.

The London newspapers have been teeming with columns of matter concerning the hunting of tame deer by the Queen's Buckhounds, and this is my reason for returning to the subject on which I animadverted recently. The upholders of this kind of "sport" have been rushing into print. One very estimable, ruddy complexioned, white haired, fatherly-looking gentleman Mr. Edmund Tattersall to wit—evidently thinks that because three generations of his family, from the time of George III down to the present day have chevied the deer with the Royal hounds, the practice should not be discontinued. His letter seems to me to have been written with the object of telling the world what an excellent horseman Mr. Tattersall was many long years ago. His statement that the hunting of the carted deer is perhaps the least cruel of all forms of sport is somewhat absurd on the face of it. And then that enthusiastic votary of the chase, Mr. Grenfell, fondly imagines that no one knows aught about deer hunting but himself—and certainly not newspapermen. The charge of sentimentalism is arrant nonsense. School girls, biscuit bakers, parsons, and even journalists have an idea of what constitutes cruelty.

IS IT SENTIMENTALISM?

In order that the charge of sentimentalism may be rebutted let me add a word or two. Stags which are required for this "manly sport" have their antlers sawn off. What is the difference between this and the practice of dishorning cattle, biting dogs' tails off, clipping dogs' ears, and cutting the combs of cocks. These disantlered monarchs of the forest and glen are kept up, cribbed, cabined, and confined in a small paddock like a cow, a donkey or a goat. The cow, the donkey and the goat are not harassed out of their lives. The deer are fed for man's diversion and then carted to the rendezvous—the meet, as hunting people call it. At the rendezvous the deer or stag is released, and he is expected to gallop like the whirlwind so that a pack of hounds and men on horses may chase the poor brute—for no useful purpose at all. Now admittedly a few deer are killed at the beginning of each season to cultivate a taste for blood in the young hounds. How does any stag know that he is not having to run for his life. It is idle to deny that stags and hinds are not frightened, do not suffer pain, are not subject to great exhaustion, and are not occasionally killed even by this class of hunting. Only the other day a poor chased deer so lacerated itself with barbed wire in attempting to clear a hedge that it died. It seems very childish to declare that the stags enjoy this sort of thing. The civilised people who indulge in this form of amusement may find some fun in it, but why should the British taxpayer contribute £10,000 per annum to perpetuate such wanton cruelty as this, even when Mr. Grenfell does not pretend that it is a high form of sport. We all know that riding to hounds is a manly amusement, and we all appreciate the nerve, judgment, and dash required in hunting, but by all means let us hunt wild animals—let the resources of man be fairly matched against the instincts of self-preservation implanted in a wild animal—especially if the latter be a nuisance to the community like the fox. My readers will gradually learn that I do not regard gambling as sport; that I do not deem the cruel harassing of a timid, tame deer as sport; that I do not look upon rabbit coursing as sport; and that I do not consider battue shooting as sport. Sport is amusement, is recreation for the mind and the body; it is not the culture of cupidity; the cultivation of callous cruelty; and the murder of creatures who have never a chance given them to save their head or their tail.

## SHOCKING DEATH OF AN R. E. LIEUTENANT IN BOMBAY.

Lieut. D. E. Elphinstone, R.E., met with a terrible and distressing death yesterday afternoon, at the new European General Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who is about twenty-two years of age and only arrived in India about three months ago, contracted a bad fever about the 23rd inst., and as it did not leave him he was removed on Monday to the hospital for treatment. The fever did not abate and the unfortunate lieutenant became delirious, and had to be placed in charge of a nurse. Yesterday morning the fever had slightly decreased, and he appeared to be somewhat better, and in consequence the watch over him was to some extent relaxed. However, the patient managed during the absence of the nurse, to leave his bed, and on attention being called to him he immediately rushed towards the verandah and leaped over, falling a distance of 44 feet. The deceased alighted on a mound of red earth that was being prepared for a flower-bed and this broke the force of his fall. When picked up he was perfectly conscious, and on examination it was found he had fractured no bones, but it was soon evident he had suffered serious internal injury. He lingered for about two hours and then expired at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. When Lieut. Elphinstone ran on to the verandah there were a number of patients walking in the verandah, and attempts were made to prevent him throwing himself over, but without avail. One patient who witnessed the sad incident had a relapse, and was dangerously ill last night. An inquest will be held this morning.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. H. Riddel, Bedfordshire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant H. W. Weekes, Royal Engineers, embarked on the 26th ultimo, on transfer to the Indian establishment.

Captain G. C. Yale, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant A. C. J. Campbell, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, pending further orders.

A quarter of a million rounds of Martini-Henry smokeless blank ammunition will shortly be received in the Bombay arsenal from England. It is expected that most of this will be used for experimental purposes at the forthcoming Camp of Instruction at Poona.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: Captain the Hon'ble O. G. V. O. Lumley, 11th Hussars, in England, to 15th March next. Major H. W. Griffith, Welsh Fusiliers, to England for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant H. Walton, 3rd Bengal Infantry, 49 days' privilege leave to Cawnpore.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—5th Bengal Infantry, Captain H. Read, 4th Bengal Infantry to be Officiating Commandant. 22nd Punjab Infantry: Captain J. Lamb, to be 2nd in command; Captain R. H. Rattray, to be Wing Commander, 24th Punjab Infantry: Captain G A McCarthy, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, sub protem.

A deplorable accident took place at the artillery practice camp, near Mhow, on the 17th instant. It appears that an unexploded shell was discovered by four natives, who, presumably being ignorant of its dangerous nature, threw it against a rock, with the result that two of them were killed outright, and the other two dangerously wounded by its explosion.

In modification of previous orders it has been decided that a regimental officer performing the duties of a transport officer on the line of march with any corps or detachment for any period of 21 days or more, shall be deemed qualified to receive a certificate of efficiency, provided that the Commissary-General of the circle is satisfied that in each case the officer has thereby acquired sufficient knowledge of his duties. Transport training of officers at a large camp of exercise will be accepted as synonymous with practical training on the line of march, but training at ordinary concentration camps will not be held to qualify.

There is good news for the beggars or at all events for the beggars of Paris. The latest venture in journalism in that city of many newspapers is the production of "A Beggar's Journal." It is published daily, and it gives its subscribers a complete list of baptisms, weddings, and funerals to take place the same day, which may be assumed to afford a good "pitch." For the use of begging-letter writers there is a special department giving the arrivals and departures of persons of known charitable tendencies.

## CRICKET.

### LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

As pluckily as the Presidency players opposed the superior bowling of Lord Hawke's team on Tuesday, they were unable to turn the tide of disaster, which set in when they were sent to the wickets in the "follow-on." This encounter would, beyond all questions, have been more closely contested, but for the disablement of some of the Presidency's best wickets. The victory which the visitors have scored, with eight wickets in hand, is another convincing proof of the high order of their cricketing ability, and completely wipes out the result of their clashing with the Deccan players. Taking into account the unpropitious state of the weather for cricket and a hard and untrue wicket to play upon, it was surprising to see the sterling cricket which Surg.-Capt. Trask displayed in his second hand. His innings was the finest of the day, and during the time he was at the wickets he raised the score from thirty-four to one hundred and thirty, thus averting an innings' defeat. Though a left-hand man, his style is not ungraceful, and when he does hit out at balls, he invariably drives them neat, clean, and hard. Some of his boundary hits were beautifully placed, and when his wicket fell for a well-compiled sixty-two, a hearty cheer was sent up by the spectators. The tail did not make much of a stand, though Captain Newnham, who made some superb strokes to leg, and maintained a sound defence in the company of Trask, quite sustained the reputation of his old form, and put twenty-six to his credit before he was dismissed. The Bombay Presidency were disposed of for 140, so that their opponents had a comparatively easy task before them to compile thirty-five runs to win the match. Play was resumed after lunch, and the Presidency players were fortunate in getting two wickets down for a small score. But when Vernon and Maclean got together, they indulged in resolute hitting, and soon put twenty-two and twelve to their account, respectively. The necessary number of runs were made in half-an-hour's play, and Lord Hawke's team thus won the match by exactly eight wickets.

Trask and Usborne resumed the batting yesterday morning to the trundling of Foljambe and Hornsby. Trask made a fine boundary drive off the latter to this line, while his associate, who played in such capital style on Tuesday, made some splendid strokes to the boundary. Runs were rapidly scored, and 70 were soon brought on the board. Usborne who had got fairly set, made an unlucky stroke at Foljambe, by which the ball just touched his bat and was safely held by Hill in the slips, after he had contributed eleven. (Score : 74-5-11.) When this wicket fell Newnham came in, and cracked his duck with a treble. The wicket which kicked so much yesterday was in no better order while the weather was a trifle cooler. The left-hand man played with great freedom, and added another four to his account with a hit to leg. When the score had reached ten short of the century, Gibson was put on in place of Hornsby at the Market side. Trask worked the score up steadily, and when Newnham brought the century up with a magnificent leg-hit off Hill, the performance was warmly applauded. Their play raised the hopes of their partisans, and when Trask made a fine out for a five off Hill the impending innings' defeat was averted. Trask, who had put up sixty-two to his credit with sterling cricket, and raised the score from 74 to 130, was at length caught by Gibbs after a magnificent innings, during which he only gave a single chance. His display was the finest of the day, and when he retired his splendid contribution did not fail to elicit a vigorous demonstration from the spectators. (Score : 131-6-62). The vacancy was taken by Stockdale, who was splendidly caught by Gibbs in the outfield before he could open an account. (Score : 131-7-0). Newnham was joined by Trevor, but before the new batsman was many minutes in his company the former was cleanbowled by Gibson, after he had added twenty-six. (Score : 131-8-26.) Raikes was the last wicket, who opened his account with the scorer with a hit to square-slip for three. In making a stroke to leg, off Hornsby, Raikes drove the ball up into the air, and was caught behind the wickets by Heseltine, which brought the innings to close for ten wickets for a total of 140. This left Lord Hawke's team thirty-five to win. Gibbs and Vernon went in after lunch to compile the necessary number of runs, and were opposed to the bowling of Raikes and Newnham. The weather was a bit sultry. In Newnham's fourth ball Trask caught Gibbs smartly in the slips. (Score: 1-1-0.) Stimulated by this success, immediately the play commenced the Presidency players showed up well in their fielding. When Gibbs was dismissed C. Wright took his place. Vernon drove Raikes prettily along the ground for a three, and settling down got two boundary hits off Newnham. He gave several catches, more the result of a bumpy wicket than faulty play. Wright was dexterously stumped by Usborne behind the wickets, when he had made a single. (Score : 16-2-1.) Maclean followed. Vernon smacked Newnham to leg beautifully, the ball just rolling over the boundary line to the disappointment of the batsmen who ran afire. Maclean hit out resolutely, and speedily put twelve to his credit, and with a like display on the part of his companion the necessary number of runs were made in half-an-hour. Lord Hawke's team thus won the match by exactly eight wickets.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surg-Capt Trask, c C Wright, b Hornsby | 8 | c Gibbs, b Gibson | 62 | |
| Capt Du Cane, c C Wright, b Heseltine | 7 | c Vernon, b Hornsby | 14 | |
| H R Troup, b Heseltine | 3 | c C Wright, b Foljambe | 2 | |
| C C Luard, l-b-w, Hill | 21 | c Heseltine, b Foljambe | 6 | |
| Capt Poore, b Hill | 0 | | | |
| Capt Newnham, b Hornsby | 4 | b Gibson | 23 | |
| H E Stockdale, c Hornsby, b Hill | 0 | c Gibbs, b Gibson | 0 | |
| Capt Cox, c C Wright, b Gibson | 28 | c Hornsby, b Foljambe | 0 | |
| T M Usborne, c Hornsby, b Gibson | 41 | c Hill, b Foljambe | 11 | |
| H E Trevor, b Gibson | 42 | not out | 0 | |
| E B Raikes, not out | 18 | c Heseltine, b Hornsby | 3 | |
| Extras | 15 | Extras | 16 | |
| Total | 157 | Total | 140 | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. R. | R. | M. | W. | 2nd Innings. R. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hornsby | 115 | 57 | 8 | 2 | 93 | 32 | 6 | 2 |
| Heseltine | 58 | 23 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Hill | 80 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| †Gibson | 55 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 24 | 1 | 3 |
| Foljambe | 35 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 75 | 32 | 6 | 4 |
| Maclean | .. | .. | .. | | 25 | 17 | 0 | 0 |

* Bowled 1 wide. † Bowled 1 wide. ‡ " 1 wide and 1 no ball.

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN.

| | 1st Innings. | 2nd Innings. |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Hawke, c Usborne, b Stockdale | 79 | did not bat. |
| Mr. Hornsby, c Poore, b Newnham | 34 | |
| Mr. Gibson, c Du Cane, b Raikes | 29 | |
| Mr. C. Wright, b Newnham | 17 | st Usborne, b Raikes 1 |
| Mr. Vernon, c Luard, b Stockdale | 6 | not out 22 |
| Mr. H. Wright, c Du Cane, b Newnham | 13 | |
| Mr. Hill, c Du Cane, b Raikes | 27 | did not bat. |
| Mr. Foljambe, c Trevor, b Newnham | 8 | |
| Mr. Heseltine, b Newnham | 10 | |
| Mr. Maclean, not out | 9 | not out 12 |
| Mr. J. A. Gibbs, c Poore, b Newnham | 10 | c Stockdale, b Newnham 0 |
| Extras | 16 | |
| Total | 263 | Total 35 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. R. | R. | W. | 2nd Innings. R. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raikes | 145 | 74 | 2 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Hill | 50 | 30 | .. | | | | |
| Stockdale | 120 | 60 | 2 | | | | |
| Newnham | 122 | 70 | 6 | 33 | 23 | 1 | 1 |
| Troup | 8 | 9 | 0 | | | | |

## PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The formation of a representative committee of the secretaries of all the cricket clubs of importance in Bombay through the laudable exertions of Mr. Dorab J. Tata is undoubtedly a step advanced towards the development of cricket into a national game for India, and as one deeply interested in the game, I beg to suggest that instead of at once proceeding with the business of the committee at its formation every year in arranging the local matches as hithero done, each representative member put forth before the meeting a formal statement of the capabilities of their best men in bowling and batting as judged from the results of their last season's local matches, it would greatly satisfy the public mind as to the fairness of the selections made in the formation of the grand representative matches of the coming season. As for instance it is almost surprising to mark always that notwithstanding the unquestionable superior scores of some of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana, outsiders of questionable merits are often seen in the list of grand matches year after year, and the grand representative matches, to the public mind, are not what they ought to be.—Yours, &c.

C. E. FORBES, C. E.

## THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

The following Government Resolution was issued yesterday concerning the Memorials against the Bill No. I of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 :—

No. 264. Legislative Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th December, 1892.

Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, No. 259, dated the 17th August, 1892—Forwarding a representation from the Sabha, No. 247, dated the 26th July, 1892, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, praying that the Governor General's assent may be withheld from the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 217, dated the 17th September, 1892—Forwarding, with the remarks of this Government thereon, the above representation from the Sarvajanik Sabha.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1567, dated the 2nd December, 1892, as follows :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 217, dated the 17th September, 1892, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, No. 247, dated the 26th July, 1892, addressed to this Department, praying that the Governor General's assent may be withheld from the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, the authentic copy of which, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon, was returned to you with my letter, No. 1535, dated the 15th ultimo.

"2. Representations in regard to the Bill have also been received from the following persons.

(1). Mr. Ratanji Jiwanji Tarapoorvala and others, inhabitants of the districts of Thana and Kola

can afford to feed their cattle with it * * * * Any person who is accustomed to wade through such a mass of conflicting evidence and to endeavour to draw fair conclusions on the probabilities of the case cannot fail to see that the chief use for which the article is prized in Thana is distillation.'

"11. It has been urged by some of those who have opposed the Bill that the proper course is to provide additional facilities for procuring liquor at a moderate price, and to take steps to reduce the price of raw toddy. A fatal objection to such proposals is that they would tend to intensify the vice of intemperance to which many of the people of Thana and Kolaba are unhappily addicted, and which it is the main object of the present Bill to restrain. In these districts mhowra liquor is even now procurable at a lower price than in most of the surrounding districts. Raw toddy, the alcoholic strength of which is equal to that of London porter, is now sold at tree foot-booths at 4 pies per quart bottle in the Umbargaon Taluka, and at 6 pies per quart bottle in the remainder of the two districts. These low prices bring toddy within the reach of the poorest classes; and His Excellency could not approve any measures the object of which was to cheapen it still further.

"12. The experience gained during the past ten years has satisfied His Excellency that the existing law is insufficient to enable the officers of Government to cope with the widespread intemperance which prevails in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, or to repress the great and growing evil of illicit distillation. He considers that the measures embodied in the Bill, to which he has now given his assent, afford the best chance of dealing with those evils, and he is of opinion that the objections which have been adduced against it are not such as should prevail against the considerations which make in its favour. Unlike the Bill which was disapproved by His Excellency's predecessor on a previous occasion, the present measure has been adopted by the Bombay Legislative Council, not merely without a dissentient voice, but with the active support and approval of all the members, official and non-official alike. His Excellency trusts that this unanimous decision, arrived at after the fullest public discussion, will tend to reassure those who had regarded the measure adversely.

"13. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, an expression of the Governor General's views may be communicated to the memorialists and that this letter may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

Resolution.—The letter from the Government of India should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as directed, and should be communicated to each of the memorialists referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the letter, to the Revenue Department, and to the officers concerned.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided; and the members present were Principal Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotamdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated London, 25th November, 1892, from Mr. Rienzi G. Walton, Executive Engineer (on leave), stating that he wishes to be permitted to retire from municipal service from the 4th December, 1892, and from that date to be paid the pension due to him under the rules. In support of his application, Mr. Walton forwarded a medical certificate from Sir W. G. Hunter, M. D.

The Commissioner was of opinion that, in consideration of Mr. Walton's services, the Corporation might be recommended to allow him the benefit of the new pension rules, under which he would have earned Rs. 83 more than the maximum allowed under the present rules. Mr. Walton appeared to have served the Municipality for about twenty-four years, which under the existing rules, entitled him to a pension of Rs. 250 a month; but if he was brought under the new pension rules which came into operation after they have been approved by Government, he would be entitled to a maximum pension of Rs. 333 a month. The Commissioner remarked that, had Mr. Walton obtained two months' extension of leave, he would have been entitled to the higher pension. The Commissioner, therefore, asked the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the higher rate of pension.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had no power, the new rules not having yet been passed to recommend the larger amount.

Mr. Shroff thought that Mr. Walton might be told to apply to the Corporation, who would then consider the application.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant Mr. Walton a monthly pension of Rs. 250.

THE PAWAI WATER-WORKS.

The next subject was a memorandum, dated 20th inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Committee's resolution, dated 30th ultimo, letter dated 17th instant from Messrs. Crawford Burder and Co., regarding the question of the payment of compensation awarded for the land taken up for Pawai Water-Works.

As the question of apportionment of compensation between the claimants is yet to be determined, the High Court has directed the amount to be returned to the Municipality, which will have to pay interest at 6 per cent. per annum until the question is finally decided. This procedure being inequitable and unsatisfactory, the Committee resolved that the circumstances be reported to Government by the Commissioner with a request, that as the Land Acquisition is understood to be under amendment, such provisions may be inserted in the amending Bill as may obviate the recurrence under the new law as so inequitable and unsatisfactory a result to a party acquiring land.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

## THE POLICE ANNUAL BALL.

THE Bombay City Police Club gave their annual ball in the Town Hall last night, which passed off with exceptional *eclat*. This annual function, which is unsurpassed during the season for the taste displayed in decorations, and the bountiful hospitality which is dispensed, was quite on a par with the standard of excellence of past years. On ascending the semi-circular flight of steps, flags and banners were seen beautifully displayed, while the words "Welcome," prominently stood out, over the motto "Heaven's Light Our Guide" above the marble statue of the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett. The display on reaching the dancing hall was delightfully gratifying. Mirrors of colossal proportions were distributed around and added additional charm and effect by their reflections. The motto of the club, *Semper Paratus* was displayed in bold letters in front of the organ, while the words "Success to our Club" were read at the opposite end of the hall. Princely hospitality was extended to the guests both at the refreshment *buffet* in the verandah on the east of the building, while covers were laid for supper for no less than four hundred guests in the room at the south end. The catering was entrusted to Mr. Poincilit, of the Esplanade Hotel, and it is needless to state both the refreshments and the sumptuous table to which the guests sat down gave entire satisfaction. The electric lights of the *Bombay Gazette* illuminated the back and front verandahs. Superintendent Harry Brewin, the popular president of the club, was indefatigable in his endeavours to entertain and introduce the guests, and in the capacity of "M.C." was ably supported by Messrs. Nolan and Hack. It will, no doubt, be interesting to learn that the work of decorating the hall was excellently carried out by Mrs. Briscoe, Miss Chislett, and Messrs. Brewin, Jones, Nolan, Greyhurst, Briscoe, Roberts, Butfoy, Norris, Ellis, and Mynn. Dancing commenced punctually at 9, and was not interrupted till 3 o'clock this morning.

## THE D'ENSEM DOYLE COMPANY.

THE music-loving portion of the community of Bombay is promised an exceptional treat by the appearance to-night, at the Novelty Theatre, of the D'Ensem Doyle Company. The special feature of the company is the high class vocal and instrumental music contributed by Mr. Doyle, baritone; Miss Bessie Doyle, violin virtuoso; Miss Edith Moore, soprano; and Mr. Henry Hawkins, R. A. M. Miss Bessie Doyle is a pupil from the Conservatorium at Leipzig, and is stated to have appeared in Germany and before the Emperor with signal success, so much so that it was claimed for her that she is a violinist equal in merit to the famous Lady Halle. She will give the "Fantaisie Appassionata" and the Gipsy dance "Zigeneweisen." That the lady is an artiste of great merit is vouchsafed for by the fact that Miss Doyle is now touring the world, and has been engaged to appear in Chicago next year. Miss Doyle is stated to be a vocalist of great ability, and in the first part of the entertainment she will give a short sketch, entitled "Picture, Song, and Story," the songs and stories being illustrated by views produced by a new method, named the oxy ether light. The idea is novel and ought to prove attractive. Miss Edith Moore, soprano, will sing two songs, and Mr. Henry Hawkins, R. A. M., will also contribute to the programme. Altogether the entertainment promises to be one not often seen in Bombay, and the opportunity of witnessing it is only afforded by the fact that Bombay is on the high way round the world.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REPORT is current in Calcutta that an Afghan Colonel has arrived there, carrying confidential letters from the Amir to the Viceroy. He had not reported his arrival to the Foreign Office up to Sunday evening, whatever his mission may be.

A BENARES correspondent in a recent telegram darkly alluded to an attempt having been made upon the life of the Maharajah, by poisoning, which was under official investigation. We are glad to be assured on the best authority, writes the *Pioneer*, that there is no warrant at all for any such sinister statement.

THE Allahabad Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund has done remarkably well this year. The donations and subscriptions, which were estimated at Rs. 2,000, amount to over Rs. 29,000, mainly by reason of the handsome gift of Rs. 25,000 from Rai Pratapchand Bahadur, zemindar of Phulpur. Nearly Rs. 2,000 were realized from fetes organised by Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Fraser.

CHAMAN, writes a correspondent, was visited at 5-45 a.m. on the 20th instant by a sharp earthquake shock, lasting for fully a minute. This was followed at intervals by three slight shocks, the second of these being less felt than the other two. All were preceded by a distinct rumbling sound. Shortly after 6 a.m. a fifth slight shock occurred. The approximate direction of the disturbance was from south to north.

MRS. MAYBRICK is reported to be dying in Woking Prison, of internal hemorrhage, the result of pulmonary consumption.

QUITE a crop of election petitions is undergoing investigation at Home just now. Mr. William Redmond's seat for East Clare, Mr. Alderman Davies' seat at Rochester, Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones' seat for Montgomery are all being challenged. At Clare, rioting and the undue influence of the priests are alleged; at Rochester and Montgomery bribery and treating are said to have taken place. Occasionally the hearings have a few amusing features, but generally they are dull and uneventful.

AFTER much difficulty, Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting an old man, has been allowed to abandon his appeal and to go to gaol; his object being to regain his liberty in time to arrange for a championship fight with Corbett.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S farewell message to the Congress frankly recognises the Republican defeat as involving the introduction of a new tariff policy. He professes that regret will come for the change, as he is convinced that the nation will then recognise that protection, which lifted the country to so high a degree of prosperity and comfort, is preferable to the policy the Democrats propose, but seemed somewhat hesitating to give effect to. He anticipates the substantial establishment of American claims as the result of the Behring Sea Arbitration. He complains of the unfriendly attitude of Canada, and suggests that America should secure her entire independence of Canadian Canals and the St. Lawrence by constructing another outlet to the sea. The message has been received with comparative indifference. Much doubt exists respecting the necessity for convening an early session to deal with the tariff. President Cleveland has instructed Senator Gorman to form a Joint Commission of the Senate and the House of Representatives to prepare a Tariff Bill.

THE receipt of intelligence that ill-health has caused Captain Williams, Captain Lugard's *locum tenens* in Uganda, to start for the coast, gave rise to much uneasiness, since Major Eric Smith, who would have replaced Captain Williams, was not supposed to have arrived. The Company gave reassurances, stating that six officers were ready in Uganda to succeed Captain Williams, twe being able and experienced men. Since then Sir Gerald Portal has received the news that Captain Williams' health has improved so much that he has delayed his departure. There is also reason to believe that Major Smith has arrived. The arrangements for the despatch of Sir G. Portal are proceeding with commendable promptitude. Relief is felt that his escort consists of five hundred soldiers of the Sultan of Zanzibar. There is quite a dearth of porters on the coast, owing to the numerous expeditions in the interior. It is anticipated that as the outcome of Sir G. Portal's report, Captain Lugard will be sent to Uganda as British Resident. Sir G. Portal's staff consists of Mr. Berkeley, who was recently acting as Administrator of the Imperial British East Africa Company's territories in Africa, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Major Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Portal, North Lancashire Regiment, and Lieutenant Arthur, Rifle Brigade, at present serving with the local forces at Zanzibar. It is expected that Sir G. Portal will start in the middle of January.

TOMMY ATKINS began Christmas in Calcutta early. A few nights ago a couple of men from the Fort captured a phaeton, knocked the jehu off the box, and sailed gaily away. Near the Eden Gardens they were hailed by a ship's officer, solemnly accepted him as a fare, and rather surprised him by doing a steeplechase round the town, at one time charging a landau and considerably damaging it. Then the police put in an appearance, and the frolicsome pair were escorted to barracks to ruminate in the cells on their night's adventures.

THE Honourable St. John Brodrick, M.P., who was Financial Secretary to the War Office in the late Salisbury Government, has arrived at Government House from Madras with Lady Hilda Brodrick, on a visit to his Excellency the Viceroy.

A SERIOUS misfortune has overtaken certain aspirants for academic honours in the North-West Provinces who thought to find a royal road to the B. A. degree. Professors of Philosophy at the various educational centres have long since complained of the widespread notion among Indian students and their friends that their pet study is one of the easiest subjects to "get up" for an examination, and, in the words of one lecturer, "the philosophy class-room has become a refuge for mental destitution." It is almost impossible to cram science or mathematics; in those subjects nothing but a thorough course of study is of any avail in any examination worthy of the name; but there is a certain elasticity in the scope of "philosophy" that has encouraged the idea among Native students in this country that a "working" knowledge of the subject is a mere matter of memory. The result of the last examination for the B. A. degree at Allahabad came, therefore, as an unwelcome surprise. By far the larger proportion of failures took place in the philosophy paper, which in the opinion of one Professor, was searching, but such as a student of average intelligence should have been able to satisfy.

MR. HAFFKINE, of the Pasteur Institute, having submitted the object of his mission to the Secretary of State and the heads of the British Medical Department, arrives in Calcutta shortly to conduct experiments for innoculation against cholera. Dr. Hankin, head of the Bacteriological Department, N.-W. P., is a warm supporter of the new preventive, and the experiments already made in Europe are full of promise. Mr. Haffkine probably visits Siam.

LORD DUNRAVEN, in his *North American Review* article on International Yacht-racing, puts the value of "our English pleasure fleet"—meaning obviously the English sailing yachts—at not far short of ten millions sterling. It finds employment for some six thousand or seven thousand men at sea, and for many thousands more engaged in various industries on shore. Describing the attractions of yachting, Lord Dunraven says: "A ship is like a live thing, like a charming, fractious contradictory, incomprehensible, altogether delightful female creature. She has her moods, as all will agree who have struggled with them. One day she will sail, and the next day she will not sail a bit. She will be sulky and dissatisfied with something—goodness knows what—with herself, or you or neither, or both, for an hour or two, and then suddenly becoming sweetly good-tempered for some utterly undiscoverable cause she will act with the docility of an angel. It is this human waywardness of disposition in inanimate matter, and the knowledge that there is a cause for it all, if only it could be found out, that lends so unflagging an interest to yacht-racing. And it is the man who can best trace back effects to causes that makes the best sailing-master. The faculty is instinctive and inherent in some gifted individuals. The racing skipper is not made; like a poet he is born."

"AUSTRALIA for the Australians" is not a cry encouraged by the statesmen of the interested colonies. In the last report of the Minister of Agriculture for New South Wales we find this passage: "Hundreds of our farmers can testify that the most serious drawback in their farming operations is the absence of skilled labour. Other classes of labour may not be anxious to see the stream of immigrants coming in to upset the present condition of the labour market in their respective spheres, but every farmer is keenly alive to the necessity for a steady flow of agricultural immigrants into this extensive territory, which we have only commenced to subdue . . . It is hard to calculate the value to this young country of the skilled and industrious men who were attracted hither from France, Germany and Italy, and have aided so materially in developing the vine-growing and wine-making industries which are to do so much for us in developing our resources and improving the material and social condition of our small rural communities. Whatever may be said of other avenues of labour, there can be no doubt that New South Wales has room and to spare for many more thousands of the teeming agricultural population of the Old Country which we yet call Home, as well as for the law-abiding and industrious emigrants from other countries, whose industries can be profitably acclimatised here."

THERE appears to be a strange fatality with regard to the great French national register of births, marriages and deaths, which is kept at the Archives of the Department of the Seine. Twenty-one years ago, during the Communist outbreak, they were completely destroyed by fire. To draw them up again from parish registers from all the parishes in France appeared a stupendous work to set out upon, but nevertheless a large staff of clerks were promptly set to work. Ever since the end of 1871 this work has been going on quietly and steadily. All of a sudden, however, it has been discovered that some of the new registers are missing. The records of three or four hundred births which had been duly copied out from the original documents are not to be found. Inquiries have been made, but so far the guilt or negligence, whichever it is, has not been fixed upon any one. Small portions of the missing pages have been found about the place, clearly showing that they have been destroyed. It will be possible to have the parish registers containing the missing entries again sent up to Paris and copied out.

IT is considered *infra dig.*, it seems, by those who regard themselves as "the upper classes" in our Colonies, to place Colonial wines on their tables. On this weakness, Mr. Henry C. L. Anderson, the Director of Agriculture for New South Wales, is severe. He says when they have learned better, and when all classes in that Colony will have learned to appreciate their own light wines as the natural drink of the country, they "will be able to provide a home consumption for their own produce instead of sending it to England and France to be manipulated and returned to themselves as Spanish port, German hock, and French claret.

ONE of the anecdotes told in Mr. Lucy's "Diary of the Salisbury Parliament" has reference to the half-crown which Lord Leveson (now Lord Granville) "swallowed among other delicacies at Christmas, whilst engaged upon an amateur conjuring performance." "He was," says Mr. Lucy, "not a penny, much less half-a-crown the worse for the adventure. 'He has gained 11lb.,' said Lord Granville to a youthful colleague on the front bench, who was inquiring after Lord Leveson's health. 'Ah,' said the witty peer, 'that makes 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*'" Another anecdote is from the store of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whom it personally concerns. Sir Wilfrid was romping one day in the house of a friend with a little boy, to whom he said: "Well, my boy, we have been great friends; but it's odd we were never introduced. I don't know what your name is, and I am sure you have not the slightest idea who I am." "Oh, yes," said the small boy, "I know very well. You are the celebrated drunkard."

THE following incident has just happened in Savoy. Emile Buffard is a young man of 30, belonging to a highly respectable family of Maurienne. Six years ago he was married to a servant maid at a hotel in that place, Rosalie Vinet, with whom he was madly in love. Almost from the first Rosalie, who is described as a flighty creature, gave rise to uneasy suspicions on the part of her husband. In particular, he had to forbid a young man, named Bongiovanni, to come to his house. Then he pretended that he was summoned away on business, and bade his wife an affectionate farewell. Coming back soon afterwards, however, he crept into the back of the shop (for he is at once a butcher and shoemaker) and hid inside a barrel. After waiting patiently in this uncomfortable position for an hour and a-half, he heard his rival come in and receive an extremely affectionate greeting from his wife. This was more than the occupant of the barrel could bear. Springing out and surprising the couple, he fired his revolver at them. They fled, and the husband, seizing a knife, pursued them. Bongiovanni escaped, but the wife was caught, and received a mortal wound in the region of the heart. Her last utterance was a prayer for forgiveness. Buffard has been tried and acquitted by a jury.

WHICH is the country that produces the largest quantity of gold? Many people, probably, would say Australia; but it is not so. The yearly production of gold in the United States, according to a recent calculation, is valued at nearly seven millions sterling. Australia, which occupies the second place, only produces a little over five millions' worth, but it is run very close nowadays by Russia, with an output valued at nearly four millions and three-quarters. Next come the South African Republic (£2,760,000), the English possessions in Asia and Africa (£1,920,000), China (£1,080,000), and New Zealand (£760,000). Among other countries where a small quantity of gold is found are French Guiana, Germany, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, Venezuela, British Guiana and Canada. Each of them produces from £200,000 to £300,000 worth. For silver production the United States again head the list, closely followed in order of importance by Mexico; then, at a long interval, comes Bolivia, and afterwards Germany. Again, after a long interval, come Chili, France, Central America, British Guiana and China.

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS has endeavoured to eclipse all his previous efforts in the way of pantomime at Drury Lane this year. This indeed we expect of him, although how the thing was to be done it was not easy to guess. An interviewer has wrested from him part at least of the secret, which is published to the world in "Sala's Journal." There will be one scene which is expected to make quite a sensation This will be the scene in which looking-glasses, electric light, and beautifully artistic "cartonpierre" work will be introduced, and marvellous results attained. In it there will be a procession of all the fairy tales, which is being designed by Mr. Percy Anderson. Besides this, there will be a grand procession and ballet of sports, the transformation scene will treat of the language of flowers, and an attractive feature will be the introduction of a panorama descriptive of the progress of "Hop 'o My Thumb." Although the popular manager still pays homage to old traditions by engaging Mr. Harry Payne as clown, he has little faith in the power of what are called the comic scenes to please the public nowadays. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," he declares; "and if I can hold an audience spellbound for four and a-half hours, laughing and applauding, but immediately that is over half the theatre is empty within three minutes, then I think it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the modern from of pantomime is the one the public want."

ON the evening of the 30th ult. the body of the late Prince Filangieri reposed on a bier in a "chambre-ardente" draped with ancient crimson arras belonging to the family. All night five monks recited prayers; during the day the room was continually filled with nobles and citizens, who went to bid a last farewell to their compatriot. M. Crispi was there at about four o'clock. There was scarcely any room for the quantity of wreaths and flowers brought. The Pope sent his benediction by telegram. At the funeral on the 1st were many representatives of the Government and other bodies, and the municipality and provinces sent guards of honour as an escort.

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI HIGH SCHOOL.

THE prize-distribution ceremony of the Ratnagiri High School came off on Friday last. The cheering influence of the occasion was depicted on the countenances of the students, the prize boys being happy in the prospect of the reward for their hard work, and the others being inspired with an honourable emulation to be the happy recipients of prizes for the next year. The school-building and the open space in the front were very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The variegated flags gave a lively appearance to the whole scene. The guests began to gather about 7-30 a.m., and by 8 a.m. the central hall of the High School building was crowded with a large and influential gathering of European and leading Native residents of the town. Mr. A. Cumine, C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri, had the kindness to preside.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. D.G. Kelkar who read the following short report of the working of the school for the year 1891, for which the prizes were to be distributed. The report ran as follows:—"Mr. President and Gentlemen—With your permission I read to you a short account of the work done in this school in the year 1891, for which the prizes are to be distributed to the successful candidates to-day. The average number of boys on the rolls during that year was 188·5, the average daily attendance being 159·8. The average monthly fee receipts were Rs. 417·3, and the monthly expenditure Rs. 819. The school then taught Anglo-Vernacular Standards IV.—VII., in seven classes. For the convenience of the Mahomedan inhabitants of this district a Persian teacher was added to the staff in June, 1890, and Persian classes have since been opened. But there is no marked improvement in the number of Mahomedan students in the school, there being only three of them on the rolls in 1891. Standards IV.—VII. were examined in the month of November last year by the Educational inspector, S.D., when he was here on his tour of inspection, and excepting a few details the results were pronounced to be satisfactory. From the seventh standard twenty-one boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom eight were successful, seven with Sanskrit as their second language. From the same standard twenty-six boys appeared for the U. S. F. Examination, of whom twelve were successful with Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Drawing as their voluntary subjects. In the general results of this examination for the whole Presidency Wasudeva Govind Godbole, a student from this school, came first, and the school stood fourth in all the schools of the Presidency. In April, 1891, nineteen boys appeared at the 1st Grade Art Examination, of whom one was successful. Out of eight candidates for the 2nd Grade Art Examination one passed and two got prizes in Geometry. The system of prefect government, which was recently introduced as an incentive to good conduct and orderly behaviour amongst the senior students worked smoothly. The well-behaved senior students were selected to be prefects, and under the guidance of the Senior Assistant Masters they were made responsible for the maintenance of discipline and good behaviour of the junior boys during school hours. Last year in the month of October, as may be remembered, the newly-erected school gymnasium was opened, and it has been well attended. It is yet to be fitted up with new apparatus, which I hope to get in the course of the current official year. In the prizes which will now be distributed, the first and most valuable prize is the Ellis Prize of the value of Rs. 20, to be given to the boy who passes the Matriculation Examination from this school with the highest number of marks. It is purchased from the interest of a sum set apart by the late Sir. B. Ellis, the liberal friend of this district, in commemoration of his official connection with this district. The rest are purchased out of the annual contract contingent grant of the school. The subjects for which prizes are given are English, Sanskrit, Vernacular, History, and Geography, Mathematics, Science, Recitation, Gymnastics, and Persian, as will be seen from the list that will presently be read."

Then followed a few recitations in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, and Persian which were got up by the boys for the occasion. These were well appreciated by the audience. Then the prizes were distributed by the president, who after the distribution was over, made a few appropriate and suggestive remarks on the administration of the school. He said that from the report read it appeared that the school was making a steady progress. A most satisfactory evidence of the able administration of the Head-Master and the efficient instruction imparted in the school was afforded by the circumstance that at the general results of the U. S. F. Examination, Wasudeva Govind Godbole, a student from this school, came first, while the school stood fourth in all the schools of the Presidency. He then exhorted the public to encourage and supplement the laudable efforts of the Head Master by sending their children to the Government Institution. He was aware that the high rates of fees in the Government High School were a drawback to this, but this inconvenience was to a great extent likely to be removed by the "Ratnagiri High School Poor Boys' Fund," which was being collected to help poor boys. He expressed his firm conviction that education to boys could be thoroughly, efficiently, and satisfactorily imparted in the Government High School. This High School had been famous for its efficient teaching, and the endeavours of the Head Master to maintain the status of the school deserved to be encouraged. He concluded his remarks by observing that this could not be done without hearty co-operation on the part of the townspeople.

After the usual distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar gulab* and thanks to the President and others, the audience dispersed.

## A CAREER IN INDIA.

LIKE the rich man in the parable writes "Engineering," the civil engineers in the employ of the Indian Government are most anxious that none of their brethren at home should join them "in this place" to help to swell the tide of discontent and misery. A statement has, therefore, been issued on their behalf, setting forth the present condition of the service, due to the depreciation of the rupee, and the non-fulfilment of the promises made by Government. This subject was treated by us at length in a recent issue (page 637, 'ante'), but we may cull a few facts from the pamphlet before us for the benefit of youths and parents who have not yet clearly appreciated the effect of a man, bred in a country having a gold standard, making a life-long bargain upon a silver basis. We will put these in the form of a table showing for the Public Works Department the number of men of each year's standing, the average pay of each year's set of men in (1) rupees; (2) in sterling at 1s. 3d. per rupee, or 16 rupees to the pound; and (3) in sterling at 20 rupees to the pound, which has lately been stated by the "Times" to be the rate of the near future:—

| Year of Joining the Service. | Number of Men. | Monthly Pay and Allowance in Rupees. | Annual Pay and Allowance on Basis of Rupee—15d. | Annual Pay and Allowance on Basis of Rupee—1s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1876 ... .. | 35 | 728 | 546 | 437 |
| 1877 ... .. | 33 | 673 | 504 | 404 |
| 1878 ... .. | 32 | 631 | 473 | 379 |
| 1879 ... ... | 26 | 617 | 462 | 370 |
| 1880 .. .. | 22 | 586 | 439 | 352 |
| 1881 ... .. | 34 | 546 | 409 | 328 |
| 1882 ... .. | 32 | 550 | 412 | 330 |
| 18 3 ... .. | 19 | 533 | 399 | 320 |
| 1884 ... .. | 20 | 556 | 417 | 334 |
| 1885 .. ... | 20 | 520 | 390 | 312 |
| 1886 ... ... | 22 | 491 | 368 | 293 |
| 1887 ... .. | 19 | 502 | 376 | 301 |
| 1888 ... .. | 13 | 457 | 342 | 274 |
| 1889 .. ... | 28 | 399 | 99 | 239 |
| 1890 ... .. | 16 | 326 | 244 | 196 |

The maximum ordinary pension is 4371. 10s., this being paid under an order of Parliament at 1s. 9d. to the rupee. The above table has been compiled by taking each year's men, adding their salaries together, and dividing by the number of officers. It includes, of course, the plums of the service, and as these are beyond the aspiration of the average man without interest to back him, the figures are probably higher than they ought to be. But taking them as they are, they show that the present pay of an average civil engineer that entered in 1876, 17 years ago, is 546l., and that it will probably be reduced to 437l. in a short time. Few people would consider it worth while to undergo an expensive education and bear the risks of a tropical climate for such a sum. The chances of dying during the 17 years are about 1 in 21, and of becoming a "casualty," by death, or resignation from ill-health or other cause, 1 in 7.

MR. J. W. SWAN has been directing the attention of the members of the Midland Institute to some striking facts relating to the applications of electrometalurgy. The united production of all the electrolytic copper works in the world is estimated by him at between thirty and forty thousand tons of copper every year, or about a ton every quarter of an hour. It is only three years since this process began to be applied to the extraction of aluminium, and already the price of that valuable metal has been reduced thereby from half-a-guinea to two shillings a pound. When the lightness of aluminium is taken into account, this is little more than the cost of copper, bulk for bulk. The reduction of the cost of aluminium had led already to so great an extension of its use that now the consumption exceeds a ton a day. At present the greatest consumption of aluminium is in the manufacture of steel, but Mr. Swan considers it probable greater uses would be found for aluminium than any that had yet been discovered.

## LORD ROBERTS'S SUCCESSOR.

THE appointment of Major-General Sir George White to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India according to *The Broad Arrow's* ideas, will be received by the Army at large with decidedly mingled feelings. In dealing with the varied possibilities surrounding the close of Lord Roberts's tenure of the Indian command, *The Broad Arrow* has displayed an open mind; open, that is to say, to the obvious requirements of the position, and to those strict ideas of justice which should govern discussion. *The Broad Arrow* has not been pledged to the advocacy of any individual, although it has from time to time directed attention to the disqualifications and drawbacks of this candidate and of that. Therefore, whilst still holding to its expressed views, it is able loyally to accept a decision which, we may be well assured, has not been arrived at by those responsible for it without the gravest consideration, and possibly at some considerable sacrifice of individual predilections.

At the same time the opinions of this journal are its own, and without any idea of quarrelling with an accomplished fact, there is no reason whatever why the opinions formulated in comments and articles scattered over *The Broad Arrow* for the past two years should not now be concisely placed on record. Against the selection of Sir George White as Lord Roberts's successor, personally and individually, no objection has been offered. In another portion of this issue is reprinted a "Service Portrait," in which his manifold virtues and successes are almost as fully set forth as they have been by the journal once served by Sir George in the capacity of special correspondent. An excellent man, blameless as to his private life, and the soul of chivalry and daring, Sir George White is a notable soldier, who will no doubt satisfactorily take up Lord Roberts's running. But Sir George was not by any means alone in the field when this prize of the Service was, so to speak, being competed for, and when it is remembered that he not only lacks seniority, but is also, so far as the outside world can judge, a mere novice in those arts of statesmanship which, more especially at this juncture, are essential to the great office he has been called upon to fill, it is difficult to accept with entire equanimity the rejection of other candidates whose names will readily suggest themselves.

Of those whose claims have no doubt been duly weighed by the Government little need now be said. With Sir George Greaves and Sir Charles Gough *The Broad Arrow* did not fail in due season to render its readers familiar; indeed, with the exception of the last-named, it may be noted that all those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Indian command have been dealt with in our "Service Portraits." In the case of Sir Charles Gough, it would seem that the voice of the British Service has had power to drown that of the Indian Army, while Sir George Greaves has jeopardised his undoubtedly good chance by a fatuous disregard of susceptibilities which no amount of professional capacity, geniality, or lavish hospitality can completely vanquish. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught having practically left the field, in deference, it is said, to the wishes of his august parent, and, it may be added, in strict accordance with the fitness of things, there remained Lieut-Generals Sir Evelyn Wood and Henry Brackenbury; the latter with the advantage of being on the spot and with a slightly superior Indian experience, the other nearing the close of a command the influence of which upon the British Army has yet to be realised, and with a record in some respects wholly unparalleled by that of any living soldier. That these two men, not to speak of others, should have been put on one side in favour of Sir George White is, as a mere professional matter, well-nigh inexplicable except on one hypothesis, which it may be well plainly to state: Lord Roberts has been sufficiently powerful to have his own way in a matter which after all concerns him more closely than is at first sight apparent. India is everything, as he himself has said, to Lord Roberts, and undoubtedly he must be leaving it with a very real pang of regret. It is possible that he cherishes the idea that some day he may be wanted again to lead an army, a great army, in the regions bordering our "scientific" frontier. It may be that in the advocacy of Sir George White's claims—Lord Roberts never forgets his friends—it occurred to the present Commander-in-Chief that should such a contingency as that to which we have just alluded arise, Sir George White at Simla would assist the arrangement rather more cheerfully than would the present Chief at Aldershot, or even the present Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. This is put forward as a purely hypothetical explanation of an appointment which is simply the most crushing blow that seniority has yet received. Seniority of itself should count for little; but a disregard of seniority when combined with solid and, indeed, brilliant distinction, is abhorrent to the Army. Sir George White may be congratulated on his good fortune, and that he will in due course justify his appointment in the eyes of the Army and the public need not be doubted.

## HOW MR. KIPLING BECAME AN AUTHOR.

IN the Christmas number of the *Idler* Mr. Rudyard Kipling tells of how he first began to write verses; of how he penned stanzas when he should have been subediting; and how at last these fugitive rhymes were made into a book.

A SHOCKING DISCOVERY.

When he was on an Indian newspaper, Mr. Kipling seems to have had some difficulties with his editor because he was given to versifying at untimely seasons. But in time he came to understand the editor's position. A sub-editor (Mr. Kipling very sagaciously observes) is not hired to write verses. He is paid to sub-edit. At the time this discovery shocked me greatly; but, some years later, when I came to be an editor-in-charge, Providence dealt me for my subordinate one saturated with Elia. He wrote very pretty Lamb-like essays, but he wrote them when he should have been sub-editing. Then I saw a little what my chief must have suffered on my account. There is a moral here for the ambitious and aspiring who are oppressed by their superiors. . . . . Bad as my verses were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading-matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: "Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon? One-third column just proper. Always can take one-third page.

"GO, LITTLE BOOK."

But Mr. Kipling's verses were meant for a longer life than that of a newspaper:—

Men in the army, and the Civil Service, and the railway, wrote to me saying that the rhymes might be made into a book. Some of them had been sung to the banjoes round camp fires, and some had run as far downcoast as Rangoon and Moulmein, and up to Mandalay. A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part-owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D. O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all Government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these "books" we made some hundreds; and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding cut the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title-page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition travelled as far as Hong Kong on the map, and each edition grew a little fatter, and at last the book came to London with a gilt top and a stiff back, and was advertised in the publishers' poetry department.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sencitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

## CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR INDIA.

A MEETING of those interested in the work of the Christian Literature Society for India was held on the 2nd inst. in the Mayor's Rooms at the Town Hall, Leeds, when his Worship (Ald. Ward) occupied the chair.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the meeting had been called to lay before the people of Leeds the desirability of doing something more than they did at present in support of the Christian Literature Society for India. He saw from the report that the society was quite undenominational in its character; and just as we recognised our responsibilities towards India as a portion of the empire, the different religious communities also recognised that they had a share in that responsibility, and were anxious to do what they could to promote Christianity in that country.

Mr. Geo. Gray, organising secretary of the society, who said he had been in Ceylon for four years, gave a short address, and expressed his conviction that without this society it would be impossible to carry on itinerary missionary work, or reach the young people.

The Rev. Jas. Johnston, the general secretary of the society, then spoke, and urged that this question was one of real national importance. He had been twice to India, the first time in 1853 and the last time in 1890, and during the interval the

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,050 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,030 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 960 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | £1 | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £23 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 190 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | Nil |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 / 750 | 280 | 200 | 10 | 270 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 195 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 140 | 16 | 92 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co, Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 185 | 18 | 62 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | all | Nil. | 300 nom |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | $4,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bo. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 1,500 | 2/0 | 4,300 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 625 | 67½ | 1080 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 100 | ex div 2 | 82 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 800 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 800 | Rs. 25 | 885 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 250 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 150 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 6,000 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 15½ |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 102 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 175 | div 23½ | 300 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 300 | 30 | 199 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 87 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 35 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 130 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Prince of Wales Firelin. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 1,000 | 50 | 457½ |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 60 |
| Sonqhwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Thacker & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 965 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 60 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | | 19½ |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p.c. | 2,400 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. new Rs 418 | ... | Rs 18 | ... | do. | |
| Share | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | Rs.1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Sassoon chee) | 200 | 000't | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 235 |
| Apollo | 750 | 00'5 | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary | 167 | 001'1 | 1,000 | Nil. | 40 |
| Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 550 | 32½ pr. ct | 250 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 125 |
| Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Byculla City | 600 | 200 | all | ... | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 20 | 350 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,425 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 130 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 900 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 480 |
| Harvey and Sahapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475x 127½ |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 515 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32 | 130 |
| Madhavbaug Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 63 / 85 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 92½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 145 |
| Munnar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 270 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 590 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1 | 120 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25dvd | 405 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 25 | 1,375xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 w d |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 / 75 | 210 / 237½ |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | ... | 150 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 9701 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,600 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 470 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 90 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 1871 | 0 | all | 9 | per ct. 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 620 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 400 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350nom. |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 480 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,130 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,075 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 740 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 635 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 430 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 600 | 600 | Rs. 20 | 435 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 775 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 645 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 505 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 710 |
| Hingughat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 35 | 685 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,070 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,095 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 945 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 210 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 855 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500x |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 680 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 750 |
| Khatao Manekjunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 525 |
| Leopold | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 181 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 700 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,055 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,365 |
| Mahaluxmee Shahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 490 |
| Manockjee Petit | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 475 |
| Mazagon | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,515 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 132½ |
| Maharaja Mills & M | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,350 xd. |
| Mills | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa |
| New Great Western | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 150 |
| Presidency Co (Ld.) | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 460 |
| Mills | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,055 |
| Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 945 |
| Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,125 |
| Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Spinning Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,220 |
| Tyserdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 940 |
| Southern India | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 1,505 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 295 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 480 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Vishnushanker Dhanishanker C. Mill Co | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 375 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 680 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 610 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Lord Hawke's Team vs. The Parsees. (Return Match.)
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, D'Ensom Doyle Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lady Gordon (s), from Colombo; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Naseri (s), Port Natal; and Arabia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Metapedia (s), Chittagong; Safari (s), Zanzibar; Asia (s), Liverpool, &c.; and Thames (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy entered and the s. s. Ehrenfels left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat closed at Karachi, yesterday, 28th inst., at 9-30 p. m.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Mamecbai Sahib Ghadgey, a woman, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police, the theft of a small brass box, containing gold ornaments, set with pearls and diamonds, valued at Rs. 4,023 and Rs. 275 in currency notes from her bed-room, on Tuesday night.

PROFESSOR MELLINI AT THE NOVELTY.—On account of the rival performance at the Gaiety, the attendance on the opening night of Professor Mellini was not as good as it might have been. But those who were present thoroughly enjoyed the Professor's exhibition of somnambulism and spiritualism, which kept them spellbound.

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL.—The Fancy Dress Ball, which took place at the Town Hall, on Monday night, was very well attended, and the prettiest and most charming of costumes, which fancy could suggest were brilliantly displayed. The ball was a decided success from every point of view, and will be remembered by those who attended it.

A CURIOUS WOOLLEN CARPET.—Yesterday between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., Mr. Baktawarsing Rajaramsing, manager and proprietor of a woollen carpet factory, at Pathurkuwa, Ahmedabad, exhibited at the shop of Messrs. Dewjee Canjee and Co., at Culliandas Buildings, on the Gowalia Tank Road, a woollen carpet of a curious and beautiful hunting design, specially prepared for the World's Exhibition at Chicago, which was generally admired.

SYSTEMATIC THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Sookar Daybara *alias* Gopal Narayan was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with six different counts of theft of property, valued at Rs. 39, belonging to Mrs. Navin and Mr. J. Cummings and four Hindus living at Byculla. The accused was formerly employed as a domestic servant by Mrs. Navin, who dismissed him about two months ago. Since then he took to committing petty thefts and sold the stolen property to one Sagoon Mooljee. During the last two months he committed theft at six different houses. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Cammatipura, touching the death of Trimback Sayajee, aged 5 years. On Tuesday evening whilst the deceased was playing in Cammatipura 7th Street, he accidentally fell into a tank, which is being filled in with rubbish and street sweepings by the order of the Health Department. The tank was dragged, but the deceased's body could not be found. Yesterday morning his body was seen floating on the surface of the water and brought out by the deceased's relatives. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider to the effect that the jury were of opinion that the tank was dangerous as the sweepings floated on the water and prevented it being seen, and that as it contained deep water it should be protected while it was being filled in.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Sackoo, a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector Hack, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 70, from the house of Savitree, a woman, living at Cammatipura. The prosecutrix and the accused were neighbours. On the 24th inst. during the prosecutrix's absence from home, the accused entered her room by opening the doors with a duplicate key, and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments, which she subsequently pledged with a Marwaree. On her return home, the prosecutrix discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and on further enquiry recovered the ornaments from a Marwaree with whom she had pledged them. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## GOA NEWS.

A SENSATION has been caused by the sudden arrest and imprisonment of the Desai of Arabo. On the 20th instant the Desai was at the Municipal Chamber of Bardez, where he met Mr. Lucio Faria, the acting Administrador, and was told by the latter that his Excellency the Governor-General wanted to see him at once. He immediately repaired to Pangim, and on entering Government House was arrested and taken to the police quarters, where he was kept for twenty-four hours. The Government interpreter was allowed to communicate with the prisoner and provide him with food. On the night of the 21st idem, the Desai was removed to Aguada, and kept under surveillance. No reason was given for this sudden arrest. It is surmised that the disorders which took place at Tivem, on the 18th instant, during the municipal election, has been attributed to his instigation, though he was at Mapuca at the time. The Desai is a chieftain, receiving allegiance from a large number of people, who at one time or other have been the dread of Goa. It is reported the people meditate demanding the release of the Desai.

## SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

SEVENTH LIST.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | 901 | 12 |
| B. S. Van de Hide from Aden | 5 | 0 |
| G. I. P. Railway Parel Work-Shop | 60 | 8 |
| A sympathiser from Calcutta | 50 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,017 | 4 |

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

DECEMBER, 1892.
Thurs. 29.—Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
—Bombay Police Club Annual Ball.
Fri. 30.—Ordinance Department Ball, Town Hall.
Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
Sat. 31.—Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
Brigade Field Day.
Dance at the Yacht Club.

JANUARY, 1893.
Mon. 2.—Proclamation Parade.
Tues. 3.—G. I. P. Volunteer Camp closes at Lanowli.
Thurs. 5.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Fri. 6.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 7.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
High Court re-opens.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 9.—Geyer & Co's Meeting.
Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Dance at the Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Regatta."
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Regatta."
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Fri. 24.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

APRIL 1893.
Mon. 10.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
* Liable to alteration to meet unforeseen circumstances.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

## THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* reports half-an-hour's talk with Mrs. Gostling as follows:—The education of Indian women, apart from proselytising, has found no more earnest advocate than Mrs. Sarah Gostling, who has thrown herself heart and soul into the work, and succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of influential friends in England, not to speak of the support of a large number of Indian gentlemen. This lady arrived in Calcutta on Friday, by the Manora, and as she intends pressing the claims of the education of Indian women on the attention of Congress, a representative of the *Statesman* called on her at No. 1, Theatre-road, where she has taken up her residence. Mrs. Gostling is a pleasant little lady of middle age, with whom it is a pleasure to chat, as she is so unconventional and hearty, yet refined withal, taking a warm interest in the subject of reform in the education of Indian women, and very sympathetic—this latter quality plainly accounting for the success with which she has gained support for her cause. She is accompanied by Miss Ellen Pash, B.A., a lady from Girton, of independent means, who is also warmly interested in the amelioration of the lot of Indian women. Miss Pash, it appears, has been deputed to visit India by the World's Women's Union of England and America—an Association that is anxious to do what it can to advance the education of Indian women, and it was hoped that she would attend the Indian National Congress at Allahabad and take part in the proceedings of the Social Conference. She was to read a paper from Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard, and addresses were to be delivered thereon by some influential Indian gentlemen. Unfortunately, Miss Pash has been stricken with fever, which necessitated her removal to the Presidency Hospital at Alipore on Thursday night, and it is feared she will not be able to proceed to Allahabad, but will have to return to England as soon as she is convalescent. Mrs. Gostling, who is a member of the Woman's Branch of the National Indian Association, Bombay, will, however, be present, and will carry on the work begun by Miss Pash. It must be understood that this tour through the country, is only a "tour of inspection" undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the best way of carrying on the education of women. It is thought that if a High School Company could be formed, as was the case in England twenty years ago, something might be done to improve the education of Indian women and lead to the amelioration of their lot. If this Company can be floated, Miss Pash undertakes to get one English and one American share for every Indian share that is subscribed. As there are a few schools started in India for women which need help—the Widows' Home at Barnagore, for instance—they would receive support from this Association or Company. It is not expected that it will be a paying concern at first, any more than was the English Company, which, by the way, was started by seven benevolent people subscribing £250 amongst themselves. Why, the Association ask, cannot something of this kind be initiated in India, especially as a large amount of interest has been shown by many native gentlemen in promoting the education of Indian women.

"And when, did you commence your tour—for such I understand it to be?" inquired our representative.

"As to date, on the 29th October," replied Mrs. Gostling, "and we have received every encouragement in preaching our gospel. You must understand we have nothing to do with the propaganda. We do not refer to religion: what we want to promote is education, as understood by instruction, and the consequent moral development of the women of India. Don't say 'female education': that is a harsh phrase, and it is not womanly, and sounds unsympathetic. Well, as to the results of our labour. We had a good meeting in Poona; a number of gentlemen there expressing their willingness to help our Association. Of course our object is to form committees for a shareholding company to start our schools, on the basis of a High School, with a teachers' house-to-house visitation for preparatory instruction. At Bareilly we succeeded in forming such a committee. Our success there was most marked. One native gentleman subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the cause, and altogether Rs. 16,000 were promised. Mr. Saverputty, the gentleman alluded to is to introduce the object of our mission at the Congress and so will other gentlemen who have joined our committees. We then went to Madras and thence to Bangalore, with the intention of working in Mysore. The Maharaja, we found, was on his way to Calcutta, so we turned aside from that visit. We saw his Highness, however, who promised us every support, speaking words of great encouragement to us. We returned to Madras, and came on here, where Miss Pash became so ill that she had to be removed to hospital."

"Not used to the Indian climate I suppose?"

"Not exactly that, for she laboured in India with the Salvation Army for eighteen months. She is highly educated, has large means, and has abandoned everything for the sake of improving the condition of the classes taken particularly under the care of the Salvationists. She was seven years in France working for the Army. It was there she met Lady Somerset with whom she had a long conversation as to the sad condition of the women of India. This drew forth the warm sympathies of Lady Somerset and other influential personages, the result being that Miss Pash was commissioned to come to India on the present mission."

"And you Mrs. Gostling do you intend assisting at the Congress deliberations?"

"Yes I leave on Monday for Allahabad, in order to be present at the proceedings of the Congress. I do not know yet whether I shall address them on the subject of our mission, or whether I shall read a paper. But the matter will be introduced by Mr. Saverputty, in an appropriate speech, and other gentlemen who are members of our committee will speak and give also their promised subscription. This will form an interesting part of the Conference on social subjects, and we expect the debate will help us greatly."

Mrs. Gostling said that she was gratified with the support she had received from native gentlemen and with the way her mission had prospered, while she expected that she would obtain a large amount of encouragement from America. As their work was unsectarian and neutral in religious matters, she had gained admission into many houses where there was a prejudice against European ladies, because they were regarded as propagandists, and she mentioned that in Bareilly she held the first meeting ever known of native women of the middle and upper classes. In alluding to the difficulty of not being able to speak Tamil, Mrs. Gostling said: "I told these native ladies that they must learn English, as that language was the common medium of communication in every part of India among educated people, whereas Tamil was spoken in only one Presidency, and you required half-a-dozen tongues for travelling in other parts of India. They saw the practical side of the question, especially when I pointed out to them that at the Indian Congress, where representatives of all parts of the country meet, English was the language used."

Mrs. Gostling had some very interesting information to give as to the speculative tour of Miss Dr. Ryder in Australia, and as to the misrepresentations which she had made. "That lady," she added, "went to Australia quite unauthorised, and without any power to represent any social or religious mission in India regarding Indian women." A few words on the prospects of education among the women of the land, which Mrs. Gostling considered promising, and the interviewer left, wishing his hostess every success, as the lady representative of India's women at the Congress.

CALCUTTA has long been famed for its array of large ocean-going ships and steamers. Even before the Suez Canal days, the view from Garden Reach was one of the sights of the world. His Excellency Admiral Kennedy, on entering the port, must have been struck with the aspect of the Hughli at this season observes a contemporary. At present there are eighty-four sailing ships in port, of an aggregate tonnage of 145,000 tons register; and with the exception of fifteen, all belong to the first class. No less than thirty-one exceed 2,000 tons register, twenty-eight range from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, ten from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, and fifteen are below 1,000 tons. The line of vessels extends for a distance of three miles. Many of them are four-masted, and at many of the moorings they lie six abreast. Such a forest of masts, extending in an unbroken line for three miles, is only to be seen in one or two of the world's great ports. Besides sailing vessels, and exclusive of the four forming the Naval Squadron, there are fifty steamers in port, with a total registered tonnage of 95,000 tons. As the Squadron came up the river, no less than twelve steamers passed it going down, on their way to the four corners of the earth. And yet one-horse Madras can prate about nails being driven into the "coffin of Calcutta," and our trade, finding its way to Southern ports!

THE failure of the crops in various parts of Russia is reported to have reduced the inhabitants, especially in the provinces of Teronesh, Toula, Raizan, and Bessarabia, to a condition as serious as that which existed in the famine-stricken districts last winter.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—Our English friends and Lord Harris deserve the warmest gratitude of the Parsi community for the excellent opportunity they afforded for the contest, so equally matched. Our respect for the English cricketers is not a whit the less because of their defeat. On the contrary, we esteem them most highly for their genuine English spirit, fair play, genial *bonhomie*, and congenial fellowship. If every defeat has its lessons, so has every success. And we trust and hope that while Lord Hawke's Eleven will not at all be discouraged at their ill luck, the Parsi cricketers under the intrepid Dr. Pavri, supported by the indefatigable Mr. Patel, will not be so elated by their success as to be less careful in the return match. We shall be extremely delighted to see our English friends making a score and wiping off the defeat.

THE EIGHTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—Before the end of next week, the eighth Indian National Congress will be an accomplished fact. The Congress meets at Allahabad on the 28th instant, and will sit for the following three days. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji has at last been chosen to preside over its deliberations. Mr. Bonnerji was President of the first Congress in Bombay in 1885. He is a veteran Congressman, is as able as he is enthusiastic and may be trusted to make an excellent president. The success of the Congress will chiefly depend on the number and character of its members, and on the method and ability of its deliberations. The last Congress at Allahabad was a conspicuous success. Of the men who chiefly contributed to that success, two have been carried away by death, one has been detained by ill-health and other causes in England, another has been lost to the Congress cause in consequence of the responsibilities of office, a few others have been kept away by some advantageous causes. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that the Allahabad Congress of 1892 will not be inferior to its predecessor of 1888 in all the essentials of success. There are subjects sufficient to engross its attention, and we wait to see how it acquits itself in reference to those subjects.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Yet we do not support Sir Charles Elliot's notification withdrawing such serious cases as those of murder and riot from trial by juries. Admitting that there have been miscarriages of justice by the stupid, perverse or over-lenient verdicts of juries, the remedy did not lie in the curtailment of an invaluable right tending to act as a safeguard, in certain circumstances, against official prejudices and undue severities, but in such a reform of the system as might minimize the possibility of its abuse. Juries may, and do, err from ignorance; but judges of an alien race may also sometimes err from prejudice. The errors of juries did not warrant serious tampering with an institution which has in it the seeds of much good, which in its working and its tendency, is bound to have a wholesome effect upon the people. It is not surprising that the judges should have mostly reported unfavourably on the working of the system. It is possible that they may have been influenced in their judgments partly by their bureaucratic instincts which naturally incline to be autocratic and despotic, however just and well-meaning though they may be, on the same time. Rather than withdraw serious cases from the cognizance of juries a better remedy might have been found in revising the *personnel* of juries, in securing the best intelligence available in each district, in extending the function of special juries, and in enlarging the powers of references by the Sessions Judges and of revision by the High Court. These remedies ought to have been tried before taking a reactionary measure which seems to bar the way to the enjoyment of civil rights at their very threshold.

THE CLAIMS OF MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER.

The *Native Opinion* remarks: We are glad to observe that the claims of Mr. McLauchlan Slater were given their due prominence at St. Andrew's dinner. We have every hope that full justice will be done to them. Writing in this connection the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* makes these observations:—"We have been thinking of the following remark made by Mr. Layall in his able speech on the occasion of the banquet at the Town Hall on the last St. Andrew's Day in Calcutta: 'Gentlemen, that Government or that man will deserve well of the land we live in, who can solve the currency question.' Mr. McLauchlan Slater has solved the question of Life Assurance for millions of natives of this country after the Government, which wished to solve the problem, had failed. He therefore deserves well of the Government and the land we live in. As nothing would give the natives of India greater pleasure than that Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the pioneer and founder of Native Life Assurance in India, should suitably be rewarded by Government, we have no doubt we shall see his name in the next Honors List."

NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

By what instinct the whole press of India has suddenly discovered the individual, who has so strikingly proved the feasibility of Life Assurance amongst natives to be worthy of praise, is to the general reader, one of the hidden mysteries of journalism. It is many years since Sir Richard Temple, when Finance Member with the Indian Government, made several enquiries and consulted numerous Government officials, as to whether any scheme of Native Life Assurance was practicable; the unanimous reply seems to have been in the negative. The manager of the comparatively young Oriental Life office was at once bold and far-sighted enough to hold a different opinion, and induced his directors to give effect to it by placing selected native lives on the same footing as Europeans. The experiment was entirely successful, and while ten years ago every other Life Assurance Company in India was against him, now they are all following his lead. Mr. McLauchlan Slater's efforts may be looked upon as having achieved nothing short of a national work, and they certainly deserve public recognition. If, as suggested by a clever correspondent to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a short account should be published of what each man has done in order to find his name on the New Year Honors' list, Mr. Slater's place there would at all events be more justified than many.—*South of India Observer.*

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, says the *Rast Goftar*, is always instructive, as it is bound to be, but it is seldom very interesting. The document is always of modest merit, and is rarely illuminated by observations on general questions of educational policy or principles of instruction. Those who will take up the last year's report and care to dip into the elaborate statements bristling with figures, without which no Blue-book can exist, will find in it a record of good work done. There is progress all along the time. There is an increase in the total number of pupils attending schools, and what is noted with greater pride in the Government Resolution issued on the report, is the increase in the expenditure on education. The total expenditure, which was Rs. 62,80,704, is the highest yet recorded; yet it is not at all so high as it might be, nor does its apportionment add to our satisfaction. While Government has been professing its desire to encourage private enterprise in education, the aided schools were actually given during the year under report,—the year in which the expenditure has been the highest yet recorded,—Rs. 53,097 less than in the year 1890-91. To give the exact figures, the total amount of aid given in 1891-92 was Rs. 4,34,026, as against Rs. 4,87,123 during the previous year. This is the reason why the grant from several very deserving institutions, including some female schools, has been greatly curtailed or withdrawn altogether of late. Altogether, an expenditure of nearly 63 lakhs is a rather small pittance for supplying the educational wants of a population numbering 2,68,34,305, as it only comes to Rs. 4·3 per head per annum.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT LAWS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—After the scandalous and unwarrantable prosecution of the two poor women in Canara last year, we thought that the Government of Lord Harris, which professes to express a deep solicitude for the poor and is anxious not to harass or persecute them, would have taken the ordinary precaution to warn all those who have to administer the repressive salt laws in the Presidency that frivolous prosecutions intangible and unfounded, would be visited with its severe displeasure. Judging, however, from a case recently disposed of by the High Court on its appellate side, it would seem that either the Government has not cared at all to give the warning which is so necessary for its own reputation for humanity, or that the warning, if given, is being perfunctorily heeded. The case we are referring to, originally came on before a magistrate in Rutnagherry. A Mahomedan was needlessly dragged into the court for so-called contraband salt, with the result that he was sentenced either to pay a fine of 25 rupees or undergo imprisonment for 25 days. The fine was paid and the majesty of the vindictive salt law was appeased. But the poor man who was fined was not satisfied that he had done anything to violate the provisions of the law. So he appealed to the High Court which, on reviewing the facts, quashed the magisterial proceedings and remitted the fine.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain T A Collins, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Ragoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J W Whitehead, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain A. Whitley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.**

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

CHRISTMAS TREE and BRAN PIE, at PHILLIPS and Co., Byculla, will CONTINUE in OPERATION till NEW YEARS EVE. Great amusements for the young. All Toys at Reduced Prices.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LOVELY CEYLON, KANGRA, Neilgherry and other Indian Teas as Christmas Presents in elegant Duplex Tin Canisters.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a EUROPEAN MAID, to accompany a Lady to England. Passage in return for services, children over seven. Apply "R. S. P." care of Messrs. TREACHER and Company, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AGENT, to introduce into Bombay Market Goods manufactured, &c., in Khandesh. Apply ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN and Co., General Merchants, &c., Dhulia via Chalisgaon.

WANTED for six months certain on hire a STYLISH VICTORIA and pair or single horse. Apply to "H. W. W." care of this Paper.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARKLING VIVO.—A non-alcoholic Beverage. A strong stimulant. Refreshes the brain and relieves the dullness and drowsiness of nervous debility. Per dozen Pints Re 1-8. Special terms to Messes and Clubs.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

LIGHT ROADSTER SAFETY BICYCLE, for sale, Dunlop pneumatic tyres in perfect condition, a bargain. Apply "D. D." care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. I. Murray's valuable furniture, piano, etc. at Tamarind Lane, Fort. TO BE SOLD, on the 30th Inst.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—A consignment just received per S. S. "Sutlej." Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MR. S. A. APPATHRAI PILLAY, Hospital Assistant at Madakaser in Anantipur District, says:—Motiwala's Pile Remedy has greatly cured the disease. I am of opinion that Motiwala's Pile Medicine will cure the disease.

FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome BAY MARES, English and Waler, aged, and 7 years, height 15¾ and 15-1 respectively. Apply to Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum, Bombay.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR A WEEK.—Our best unshrinkable CEYLON FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 5-12. Usual price Rs. 8-12. This is an advertisement, and after the 28th the price will again be Rs. 8-12.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, DECANTERS, with Musical Boxes playing 4 Air, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

COME and TRY YOUR CHANCE.—Only 8 Annas a Pull. 8 Times the value in many a Pull. Valuable Things will be given away. The Lucky "Bran Pie" is sure to afford great amusement. Terminates 3rd January, 1893.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Irance.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Handsome suites of Apartments with Private Sitting rooms, Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangement elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana. Still further improved by building a fine Spacious Drawing Room. Reduced Rates during 'Xmas Holidays.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Fever ish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G., Jaykar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Con tractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzio, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goi Ikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

## REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in he full Confidence that the repair will be done in a horoughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

## COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

## DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

## STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
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LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

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## "NEOSOTE."
## "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 21.

AGENTS:—
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Hummum Street, Fort.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
## GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

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## SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

## NOTES:
## INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

THE home markets remained closed yesterday for the Christmas holidays; but, in New York, the price of Bar Silver was ⅜ cent higher than on last Friday, at 82⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¼ dollars. Spot Cotton was unchanged in value at 9⅞ per lb.; but March Futures were 5 points higher, at 9·86 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports (for three days) were 95,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those for the two previous years in the same time:—

| | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three days' Receipts... | 95,000 | 116,000 | 158,000 |
| Since 1st Sept..... | 3,463,000 | 4,685,000 | 4,379,000 |

Locally, business has been nominally resumed today on the termination of the appointed holidays the Banks and Stock and Freight Markets having re-opened; but a holiday feeling continues to prevail more or less, and will hardly subside until the new year shall have well begun.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | Inc. | Rs. | 6,98,023 |
| ,, ,, Branches..... | Dec. | ,, | 7,09,990 |
| Other Deposits ..... | ,, | ,, | 43,43,699 |
| Government Securities..... | ,, | ,, | 53,929 |
| Loans ,, ..... | Inc. | ,, | 4,40,115 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | ,, | ,, | 7,59,969 |
| Cash with other Banks ..... | ,, | ,, | 1,56,693 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Dec. | ,, | 62,19,160 |

Following a material diminution in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance for several weeks running, due to the expansion in the trade demand natural at the opening of the busy shipping season, and in view of the increased withdrawals which take place at the close of the year, the Bank advanced its rates last week by one per cent. making the minimum stand at 4 per cent.; and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day (which embraces one day less than usual, the Bank having been closed on Saturday for the Xmas holidays) showing a further falling off of 62½ lakhs—making the Balance 260½ lakhs—justifies the step taken by the directors at the last board meeting. Heavy withdrawals, aggregating some 43½ lakhs, from Private Deposits, took place during the period under notice, while the addition both to Loans and Bills Discounted was markedly greater than in the week preceding, the total increase in trade requirements being represented in the present returns by about 55½ lakhs, compared with 32½ lakhs in the previous one. A sensible addition to Government Deposits at the head office was more than counterbalanced by a decrease at the branches.

COTTON has been steady to-day, with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates, but almost entirely for local spinners' account, exporters having bought only 100 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 230. The purchases by the Mills, sum up 1,875 bales, consisting of 800 ready new Barsee, at Rs. 248; 550 Pachora, at Rs. 218; 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 225; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 224; and 75 Dhulia, at Rs. 220; and of old stuff, 100 Compta, at Rs. 202; and 50 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 223½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Transactions in these markets also have been upon only a moderate scale, the tone of the former having been quiet, and that of the latter firm; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 3,063 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 13,450 | cwts. |
| Linseed..... | 3,343 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 905 | ,, |
| Gingelly ..... | 12,230 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 1,874 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,167 | ,, |
| Rice ..... | 9,273 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, we hear that during the holidays an early January loading steamer was fixed for two ports, at 12s. per ton; and another, for January-February loading, was taken up at Rs. 6 for Rice from Rangoon to Bombay. April business, for picked ports, has been done at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, at which there has been little or no enquiry; and in three months' sight Credits we heard of one transaction at 1s. 2 25-32d. at the opening, but the rate soon became 1s. 2 13-16d. for December, though this is said to have been done to the 15th January, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for February delivery, and later up to the 15th of that month. The amount of business passing both ways, however, has been limited; and the market closed steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ..... | 1s. 2 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 2⅜d. | |
| Do. 3 months' sight..... | 1s. 2 23-32d. | |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 2 13-16d. | |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·55⅛ | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the re-opening of this market a decline of ¼ per cent. for Money, and ½ for Account from the closing rates before the holidays was established. Fours being quoted at 104 3-16 for cash, and the approaching settlement, and 103 15-16 for the February account; but buyers afterwards coming forward, rates left off 1-16 per cent. better, 101, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed for the holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 27.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 24, as compared with the statement of December 17, 1892:—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 17. Rs. | Dec. 24. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities ..... | 36,50,000 | 36,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office..... | 51,80,949 | 58,78,963 |
| Do. do. at Branches ..... | 31,32,393 | 24,22,606 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 4,67,13,614 | 4,23,69,915 |
| Post Bills ..... | 6,851 | 6,723 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 33,83,832 | 31,48,181 |
| Rs. .. | 7,20,67,833 | 6,74,76,388 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities. | 1,12,50,613 | 1,11,96,684 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 74,19,641 | 77,40,218 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 62,64,010 | 67,84,125 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn ..... | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased .... | 1,35,34,134 | 1,42,94,103 |
| Stamps, &c. ..... | 19,287 | 23,577 |
| Dead Stock .....Rs. 6,77,362 | | |
| Applied in reduction .... ,, 2,85,000 | 3,92,562 | 3,92,562 |
| Bullion ..... | 4,24,791 | 4,21,791 |
| Cash Balances with other banks. | 5,21,940 | 6,78,633 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 3,22,39,705 | 2,69,20,545 |
| Rs. .. | 7,20,67,833 | 6,74,76,388 |

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th December, 1892:—

| | Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total .. | 1,78,163 | 7,22,122 | 9,664 | 9,09,954 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles. | .. | .. | .. | 9,06,720 |

Increase ..... Rs. 3,234.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·0 |

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 70·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·7 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOAD—December 18, at Stokes Place, Simla, the wife of Horace B Goad, of a son.
MURRAY—December 21, at Howrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKWELL—WELLS—December 14, at All Saints Church, Shillong, by the Rev C H Barlow, Henry Morn Blackwell, Postal Department, to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of W C Wells.
WOOD—LANDALE—December 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, John Bell, son of the late H. W. I. Wood, Esq., (of Calcutta,) to Emily Alice, eldest daughter of W. S. Landale, Esq., Bhaugulpur.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1892.


THE *Times*, Reuter informs us, deprecates the withdrawal of trial by jury in India. So should we, and so should all of us, if it were withdrawn. But nothing of the kind has been done, or, so far as we are aware, even contemplated. Of course, what is referred to is the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in withdrawing, with the approval of the Government of India, trial by jury from certain areas to which experience has shown that it is not as yet adapted. The jury system has never been applied throughout Bengal; of forty-five districts only seven were deemed sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with it. In some parts of the seven favoured districts the privilege has been withdrawn, we may hope only for the present until the material out of which juries can be constituted is available. From the published minutes of Judges of the High Court it is sufficiently apparent that the highest legal authorities were not at all satisfied with the working of the jury system in the Bengal Mofussil. Sir Comer Petheram, the Chief Justice, while carefully abstaining from expressing any opinion unfavourable to its continuance, spoke of it as "what is called the jury system." Mr. Justice O'Kineally and Mr. Justice Amir Ali stated that trial by jury in the Bengal and Assam Districts has not accomplished the objects for which it was introduced; it does not arrive at the facts in criminal cases, and even in atrocious cases of murder juries refuse to bring in a verdict of guilty which would entail the death penalty. Their colleagues on the High Court Bench condemned the system, some with more, some with less emphasis, none gave testimony in its favour. The Sessions Judges were even more pronounced in their condemnation. Mr. Mathews gave the reasons which, in his opinion, rendered mofussil juries inept and inefficient. The better class of landholders are averse to serving on juries, and are ingenious in evading the duty; the smaller landholders who have no qualifications for the position of jurors, are incapable of comprehending a mass of complicated facts and are led away by any sophistry. In practice it is necessary to place pleaders and mukhtyars on juries, and their view was always accepted by the other jurors.

The inquiry into the working of the jury system, instituted by the Government of India, began in May, 1890, and the final orders were only issued towards the close of the present year. The Bengal Government proposed that the system should be altered by legislation so as, first, to make compulsory the reference to the High Court of all cases tried before the district courts in which the judges disapprove of the verdict of the juries; secondly, to make it incumbent on the judges to ascertain and record the reasons of the juries for the verdicts returned; and, thirdly, to give a right of appeal on the facts unless the verdicts were unanimous. These proposals were based on suggestions of Judges of the High Court and Sessions Judges, and in submitting them to the Government of India for approval, Sir Charles Elliott stated that though the failure of the system of trial by jury had been so signal, he deemed it inexpedient on the political grounds to abolish the system altogether, as it is regarded as "the rudimentary concession of power to the people." The Government of India was of opinion that if trial by jury were to be reduced to the level of trial with assessors, there would be no advantage in retaining the system at all, and declined to legislate to give effect to Sir Charles Elliott's proposals. But it would not interfere with the discretion vested in the Local Governments under the existing law to provide against failure of justice in the class of cases in which it has been found liable to occur, and to limit the application of the jury system in areas to which it was not adapted. Sir Charles Elliott issued a "Notification" restricting the area in which the jury prevailed, and also withdrawing from the cognisance of juries certain classes of cases—offences against public tranquility, offences against the person, including homicide not amounting to murder, grievous hurt, and the like, and the falsification of documents or trade marks. On the other hand, all offences against marriage and outrages on women and attempt or abetment thereof were made cognisable by juries. Kidnapping, abduction, and offences against property were also left to them. It is evident then that there has been no withdrawal of trial by jury, as has been everywhere assumed, and as even the *Times* seems to suppose. Sir Charles Elliott distinctly stated that in the opinion of his Government it was considered inexpedient to abolish trial by jury as it was regarded as the foundation of popular rights. It is true that he spoiled the grace of this declaration by stating in the same breath that had the result been foreseen those who introduced the jury system in 1862 would have held their hands, and the system would never have been tried at all. This might very well have been the case, for, as has been pointed out, no Government has ventured since that time to introduce the system into the thirty-eight districts in which it was withheld when the experiment was first made.

But nothing is gained by such impolitic and irritating utterances, which are best left unsaid. Objection has been taken also to the fact that the limitations imposed on the system appeared in a Notification which forestalled all protest or argument on the part of the Bengal public. It was certainly unwise to promulgate such an unwelcome and unpopular a measure without having first prepared opinion for it, and satisfied reasonable men of its necessity and expediency. The Notification took every one by surprise, following with unusual precipitation the publication of the Minutes of the High Court Judges, and the opinions of the district officials—voluminous documents which could not be read, much less assimilated in a few days or even months. The golden rule *audi alteram partem* was ignored; perhaps forgotten. Under the circumstances it is not a matter to occasion surprise that the Bengali press has been very bitter in its denunciations of the Lieutenant-Governor, that a great meeting of indignant citizens has filled the Calcutta Town Hall, and that they had the countenance and sympathy of nineteen Europeans, sixteen of whom, the *Englishman* scornfully observes, were lawyers. All this was inevitable, for public opinion has taken unawares. Two things should have been made clear to every intelligence before a measure so certain to give rise to misunderstanding and alarm was sprung upon the country—that there was a proved necessity for it, and that there was no intention to make it permanent. For our part we cannot for a moment imagine that Sir Charles Elliott's notification is meant to be irrevocable. We do not believe that it is "a slap at Babudom" as an unofficial European thought it necessary to inform the Town Hall meeting that he deems to be. It is not to be supposed that the Government of India would have stood by approving if Sir Charles Elliott had recourse to the statutory powers possessed by every Local administration actually to subvert trial by jury. We do not believe that trial by jury is in danger in India; and we know that it has not been withdrawn in Bengal. It is strange that the *Times*, which should be well-informed on such a matter should, assert that the absence of a demand for a modification of the jury system in Bengal on the part of unofficial Europeans, is a reason for ignoring the opinion of the numerous Europeans who have judicial cognizance of the failure of justice which is the theme of their minutes and reports. Unofficial Europeans have no opportunity of judging how Bengal mofussil juries dispense justice, for they have a statutory right to be tried by juries of their own countrymen, and do not trouble themselves with what native juries may do or leave undone.

THE Administration Report of the Central Provinces is a record of progress. Railway development and metalled road extension go together; the linking up of telegraph lines in districts not hitherto connected by wire and the establishment of pony daks on selected routes are included in the sum of improvements, and duly chronicled. The census shows an increase of twelve per cent., though, next to Assam, the Central Provinces are the most thinly-peopled part of India. The provincial revenue increased by more than eight lakhs. A special reason for this is that the Administration was required to contribute three lakhs to the Imperial Exchequer in the previous year. Apart from this, there was a rise of nearly five lakhs in provincial income, due chiefly to improved receipts under the heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Forests. To the progress of settlement operations the increase in land revenue is attributed, but that from stamps, excise, and forests is entirely due to natural growth. At the same time as revenue increased so also did the expenditure, the total being three lakhs in excess of that in the previous year. But works of public utility account for this; the Public Works Department being answerable for an excess of two and a quarter lakhs of the sum. A larger expenditure on the police also became necessary, owing to the extension of the force through two important zemindaris. Yet for all this, the provincial balance grew from eighteen lakhs and three-quarters to twenty-and-a-half, a surplus which is not less than twelve and a-half lakhs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India. These are facts which may be placed against the unfavourable features of the year. Crops were not too good and the period was generally unhealthy. The policy of relieving commissioners and their subordinates of as much as possible of their civil work has been kept steadily in view, the object being to separate judicial from executive work. Seven trained Civil Judges have been installed, and Munsiffs taken the place of Tahsildars. Much of the work which fell to the lot of the latter has been handed over to the former, but still, it is believed, a further addition to the judicial staff of the province will soon become necessary. A reserve of officers to fill up vacancies has also become necessary, and the Chief Commissioner has deemed it advisable to depart temporarily from the usual policy of the Administration in the matter of reserving appointments in the Provincial Civil Service for natives of the province and to apply to other Governments for the loan of trained officers. With a view further to improving the *personnel* of the staff, available for district work, the Chief Commissioner has guarded against the appointment as Extra-Assistant Commissioners and in the subordinate executive and judicial service of persons, insufficiently qualified by education and previous training for the duties which they have to discharge. He has deemed it necessary to discontinue the practice of promoting ministerial officers to executive and judicial charges, and to lay down a standard of educational acquirements by which the selection of recruits shall be governed. Further the Chief Commissioner has aimed a blow at the nepotism, which is so remarkable a feature of Indian life. It is recorded that the local cliques formed under a system which enabled the relation of officials of position to secure nomination to subordinate posts have been discouraged by transfers, and registers of relationship have been opened which "will help to prevent the recurrence of conditions more favourable to private advancement than to the public interests." With all this sanitary measures are being strenuously pushed on, and the well spurred Municipalities are pronounced to have earned commendation for the performance of their duties during the year and their readiness to accept and introduce reforms.

AT the Wilson College, Chowpatti, to-day, the third Decennial Missionary Conference opens its sessions, which are to extend over a week. Bombay is quite full of missionaries, who are to take part in the Conference, representing, as they do, Protestant Christian Missionaries of all denominations in India, Burma, and Ceylon. There are also visitors from England, America, Australia, and China. The object of the Conference is to discuss the methods and difficulties of Missionary work in India, and for this purpose there will be two sectional meetings each day. All things considered, however, it would appear either that the methods are very successful or the difficulties not too great, else the Conference would not be able to show as they will to-day that whereas at the last assembly there were four hundred and nineteen thousand Indian Christians, there are now five hundred and sixty thousand, and that in some mission districts in this country there are additions at the rate of a thousand per month. Educational missions cannot yet report such extensive results as this, but it is believed their work is exercising a very powerful influence among the educated classes of the country. Notes will be compared by the delegates. Special papers have been prepared by experts on the various subjects to be brought before the Conference, and will be open to full discussion. Dr. Mackichan is to open the proceedings this morning, and subsequently papers will be read dealing with missionary work among the depressed classes and the masses, and the subject will then be debated by four delegates. The social and legal rights of Native Christians as regards marriage and divorce will also be discussed to-day. A large batch of papers will be read during the sittings, the subjects including evangelistic work among women, and education as a missionary agency. On the latter subject Dr. Mackichan is one of the essayists. During the week, at a men's meeting Mr. A. S. Dyer of Bombay will read a paper on public morals in India, and if we may judge by thrilling stories with which he has already illustrated the subject elsewhere a startling paper may be anticipated. As we have intimated this is the third Decennial Conference which has been held in India. The first was in Allahabad in 1872-73, and the next in Calcutta in 1882-83. We hope to publish daily reports of the deliberations of the Conference, which, we understand, will be reproduced hereafter in book-form.

GENERAL WALTER BROOK RICE, who has unhappily met his death by drowning whilst skating at Aberdeen, was a retired Artillery Officer, who entered the Army in 1855, and was almost immediately sent out to serve in the Crimean War. He was with the siege train at Sebastopol and the bombardments of the 6th and 17th June, 1855. The deceased officer retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, became Colonel in 1885 and Major-General the following year.

COLONEL MACKENZIE WALTER whose death is also announced was on the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the Bengal Staff Corps, and was for some years Resident and Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. He entered the army in 1852. He served in the Mutiny and received the thanks of the Indian Government and the customary medal before entering the Political Service in which he was remarkably successful.

THE number of applications at home for the Volunteer Officers' decoration has far exceeded expectations. List after list appears several hundreds of applications have been admitted, and there seems no likelihood of the flood-gates closing. As in no instance has the claim of an officer been disallowed, so it is contended by service correspondents that already the main object of the decoration, which is the encouragement of efficiency as well as of long service is in danger of being lost sight of. The majority of the recipients are on the retired list, having completed their service before the decoration was offered. There are so many of these officers in England, whose vocations rather than capacity for service has caused them to retire that the formation of a volunteer reserve is seriously suggested. But although the medals are being distributed wholesale at home there is still no promise of the inclusion of Indian officers.

THE Anglo-Russian Literary Society, to the formation of which we recently referred, is to hold its opening meeting on the 3rd proximo, when the indefatigable Dr. John Pollen will read a paper on "the Russian Language and Literature and the Objects of the

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is not much doubt that if the public were in possession of the whole truth regarding the late Mr. Bell-Scott's relations with Rossetti, add the way in which that gentleman chose to describe them, Mr. Swinburne's outburst in the "Fortnightly" would in large measure be excused. The side known to Rossetti's friends was very different from that which Bell-Scott, with his unhappy temper and morbidly suspicious nature, exposed to view. Mr. Swinburne, as an intimate friend of Rossetti, was closely cognisant of all the facts which the Bell-Scott memoirs so cruelly misrepresented.

The new "Bookman's Library," which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are to publish, ought to be interesting. Although the contents of the first volume, "The Poetry of the Dial," will be to a large extent new to many readers, it is to the second volume that we shall extend the warmest welcome. "The complete works of Emily Bronte"! At last this great writer is to have an edition all to herself; no longer is she to be condemned to follow meekly in the train of her more famous but not more gifted sister. Mr. Birrell says that lately she has been overpraised by writers of considerable reputation. But does not Mr. Birrel place her second only to Jane Austen among women novelists? By the way we hope space will be found on the title-page for those fine lines by one of the "writers of considerable reputation" whom Mr. Birrell probably had in his mind:—

And she
(How shall I sing her?) whose soul
Knew no fellow for might,
Passion, vehemence, grief,
Daring, since Byron died,
That world-famed son of fire—she, who sank
Baffled, unknown, self-consumed;
Whose too bold dying song
Shook, like a clarion blast, my soul.

The late Bishop Wordsworth had a great weakness for scribbling verses, inscriptions, and on occasion epitaphs, in Greek and Latin. Among these, some elegiacs on the acquisition of Cyprus by Lord Beaconsfield obtained no little fame. A Greek quatrain which he wrote in the visitors' book of an Alpine hospice had a less fortunate fate—it was burned along with the hospice. Strangely enough, the Bishop had no copy, and was thankful when some traveller who had seen it at the hospice sent him one.

Mr. Quiller-Couch's book of verse "Green Bays" may be ready before Christmas, and if not then immediately after. Fowey, where "Q." has pitched his camp this winter—if not more or less permanently—is a quaint little seaport on the south coast of Cornwall. The climate is mild at most seasons of the year, and the sea-coast is beautiful; in fine, Fowey is just such a place as a man might do his best writing in. Most visitors to Cornwall of course know it, and the seaport is not by any means a discovery of Mr. Quiller-Couch. It is the scene of the book he entitles, "The Astonishing History of Troy Town."

Daintiness is a first characteristic of the little volume "The Drama: Addresses by Henry Irving," which Mr. William Heinemann is to issue in a few days. There are four addresses, and their delivery ranges over two worlds and ten years. First, Mr. Irving in November 1881 speaks to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Stage as it is." Secondly, in March 1885, at Harvard University, he teaches "The Art of Acting." Thirdly, in June 1886, at Oxford University, he treats of "Four Great Actors." Lastly, the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution is fortunate enough to hear Mr. Irving again, this time on "The Art of Acting." Although the titles of this address and the Harvard one are the same, the subject-matter is of course quite different. A frontispiece is found for the volume in a copy of the famous Whistler-portrait of Mr. Irving.

Perhaps the book being most read just now, outside fiction, is Dean Hole's "Memories." His "Book of Roses" goes on selling to-day side by side with the "Memories" and the volume on a tour in Ireland. This tour Dean Hole—at the time no dean, but a young Oxonian—took in the Company of John Leech. Leech illustrated the book, and made it a success.

Ten thousand copies are to be printed right away of the popular edition of the Life of Mrs. General Booth. This edition will be in two volumes, at 15s.; while the special edition will be in three volumes, at two guineas. Substantially there will be two points of difference between the editions—the popular edition will want the marginal notes, and so many of the pictures will not be steel engravings. A very fine picture of Mrs. Booth as a young woman is given for the frontispiece to the Life. One thing which will be learned with interest from the earlier pages is that General Booth in his young days was a great reciter. Probably "The Life of Catherine Booth," as the book is called, will be published about the 15th.

In the course of the coming year Mr. H. M. Stanley is to write in "Harper's" on the African slave trade, and there are to be articles on "England in India," by the late Theodore Child. William Black Conan Doyle, and Constance Fenimore Woolson are to be the contributors of serial stories, and the short story contributors will include J. M. Barrie, Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, and Brander Matthews. Some impressions of a London season, which Mr. Harding Davis is to set out, ought to be interesting. He is a bright observer, and his pen has a pretty turn for characterisation.

A high Russian military official, who prefers to conceal his identity under the initials "Do M-J-ny," has just published a volume entitled "France's Strategical Position in the War of To-morrow." The book is arousing considerable interest in French military circles, for in it the author attempts to prove, with some show of reason, that the Czar alone stands between Europe and a possible war.

The French journalist, Hugues le Roux, who managed to catch Count Bismarck last week and to extract from him the opinion that William the First was a man who never knew his own mind, was one of the first to make Russian literature popular in France by his translation of Stepniak's "Underground Russia." He has also written several novels and only quite lately entered Parisian journalism. M. Hugues le Roux is a Norman and has all his countrymen's shrewdness. He is one of the best interviewers in Paris, writes an amazingly good story of the "Gil Blas" order, and has a genuine touch of genius.

Ernest Renan's son-in-law, Professor Psichari, is busily engaged in cataloguing the great historian's library, which contains about 10,000 volumes. Although there is an enormous mass of books relating to specially Jewish and Eastern subjects, the most valuable portion of the library undoubtedly consists of the presentation copies given to M. Renan during the last thirty or forty years by all the most celebrated writers of our time. Renan constantly marked and added sentences in the margin of whatever book he happened to be reading, and this will undoubtedly give an added value to many an otherwise insignificant "bouquin." He always expressed the hope that his library would not be dispersed, and the family have already received a handsome offer from America. The sale, however, will not take place till next spring; until then everything remains undecided, the last two volumes of the "History of the Jewish People" will be published next February by Calmann Levy.

The Guild and School of Handicraft announce for publication a Christmas story by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, entitled "From White Chapel to Camelot," the illustrations by "M. or N." There has likewise been issued from the same quarter "A Table of the Arts and Crafts of the Renaissance," prepared by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, for the study of Oxford University Extension students at the recent Renaissance cycle during the summer meeting.

Ritualists will be kept in the way they should go, and "Prots," as Evangelicals are familiarly called, will be enlightened on many obscure ceremonial points by consulting "A Kalendar of the English Church for 1893" (13, Burleigh-street, Strand). It only costs a shilling, and is a treasure-house of ecclesiastical information. In this, its thirtieth year, it is much improved, and the Sarum Use, as well as the Latin Use, is duly set forth day by day. There are also complete lists of Anglican Bishops all over the world. The book is certainly one of the most curious volumes that sees the light.

"My Danish Sweetheart," Mr. Clark Russell's new novel, is to be issued by Messrs. Methuen on Monday. It has appeared serially in the "Illustrated London News." The volume is dedicated to Mr. Louis King, of Bath, with "grateful appreciation of your skill, of your wisdom as a councillor, of your warm-hearted kindness as a friend." Mr. Clark Russel, of course, lives at Bath.—Miss Mary Angela Dickens, one of the great novelist's daughters, has written a new novel. The one she wrote some time ago has had considerable success.—Mr. W. E. Norris's aristocratic story, "His Grace," with its light cynical touch, is greatly in favour at the libraries.—Mr. J. M. [illegible]

## NOTICES.


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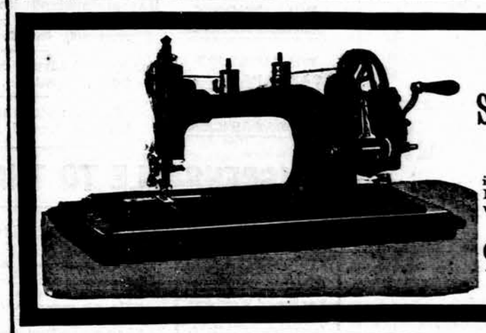

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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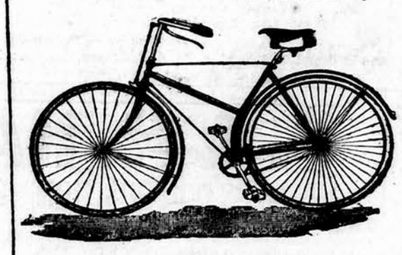

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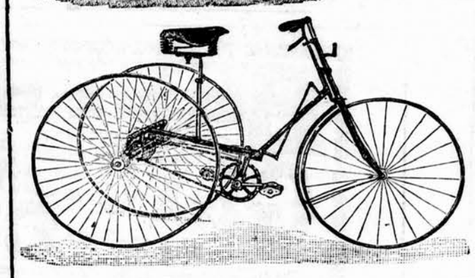

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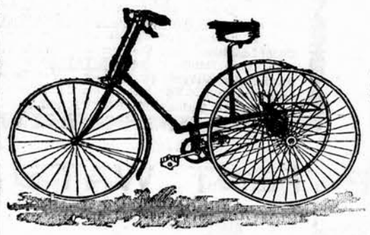

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"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.

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In pink, white, and cream tints.

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FOR
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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
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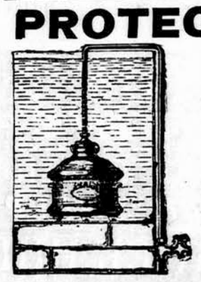

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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